THE BEAVER ARGUS Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 00 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and [illegible] for each subsequent insertion. [illegible] A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged invariably ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

Jos. H. Greer, Architect, Mechanician and Engineer of Arts and Manufactures. Office and Residence, Rochester, Pa.

B. Rulheim, dealer in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Carpets, Toys, &c. Store on Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa. Dec 12, 1868—1y

G. L. Eberhart, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, New Brighton, Pa. Surveys, Maps and Profiles made on short notice. Dec17'68.

Drs. Marquis & Cunningham, Practicing Physicians, Rochester, Pa. Office two doors east of Ankeny's Hotel. Prompt attention given to all calls. apr29'68ly.

Beaver Seminary and Institute. Fall session opened September 8, 1868. This school so long and successfully conducted by Prof. Taylor and able assistants, offers extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogues address R. T. TAYLOR. jy29tf

T. J. CHANDLER & SONS, DENTISTS, Rochester, Pa., Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call. Nov 1, 1868.—1y.

DR. H. S. HIBBARD, 3d Street, Beaver, Pa. Especial attention given to diseases of Woman and Children. OFFICE CONSULTATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS FREE. The Doctor can always be found at his office except when attending to professional duties. Jan 6, 1869.—1y

Miscellaneous.

Industry Salt Company. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TABLE & COARSE SALT,

INDUSTRY, BEAVER CO., PA.,

All salt put up in good order and warranted to give satisfaction.

All orders promptly attended to.

S. B. BRIGGS, MANAGER. E. BLUNT, SEC. & TREAS sep16tf.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

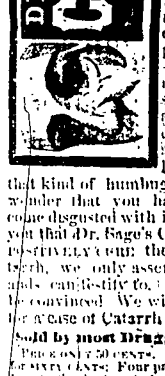
Reinman, Meyran & Seidle,

No. 42 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

This firm beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally that they have just opened an immense stock of Goods, especially imported for the coming Holidays—comprising the richest and rarest designs in Fine Jewelry.

Pure Solid Silver Ware, Bronze in Groups and Statuettes, Diamonds, Pearls, Watches, Tea and Dinner Setts, Musical Boxes, French Clocks in Marble, Bronze and Alabaster Cases, Parian Ware in Groups and Statuettes, Silver Plated Ware in great variety, Paris Fancy Goods, Jewel Boxes, Gold and Silver Headed Canes, &c., &c.

NOTE.—Our connections with Eastern and Western manufactures and our frequent visits to their markets enable us to sell goods in our line, either wholesale or retail at lower prices than any house west of New York. Dec16



We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption when the lungs are half consumed, in short, will cure all diseases whether of mind, body, or estate, make men live forever, and leave death to play for want of work—and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful paradise to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery, and we do not wonder that you have by this time become disgusted with it. But when we tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will POSITIVELY CURE the worst cases of Catarrh, we only assert that which thousands can testify to. Try it and you will be convinced. We will pay $500 REWARD for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure. **Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.** PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Sent by mail, post paid, for SIXTY CENTS; Four packages for $2, or 1 dozen for $5. Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. mar3; m.

FARMERS!

TRY THE

ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.

IT IS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF THE celebrated GUANO from

ALTA VELA.

Contains three per cent. of

AMMONIA!

An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble

Bone Phosphate of Lime,

Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a

COMPLETE MANURE.

The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $50 per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 57 Broadway, New York.

DR. W. H. Sutherland.

DENTIST,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa. (OVER THE LOCAL OFFICE.) Has just returned from Ohio, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession with one of the best dentists in the country. All work executed in style and at prices defying competition. sep23'68ly

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR

Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey

OF THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

of the United States of America.

The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a cash capital of **$1,000,000, full paid.**

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where circulars and pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South Third St.
B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

DENTISTRY.—DR. J. MURRAY, of Bridgewater, has an "Office Right" to use the genuine GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER; consequently he does not use the "Dry Rubber," or Soap-stone, as a base for teeth.

Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted. feb3,1869—1y

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COALE,

HAS OPENED A STORE IN

NEW BRIGHTON,

To WHOLESALE and RETAIL

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, NAILS,

Mixed Paints,

Colors, in Oil and Dry,

Carbon Oil, Boiled Oil, Neat's Foot Oil, Lard Oil, Spirits Turpentine,

COACH BODY VARNISH,

COPAL VARNISH, FURNITURE VARNISH, DAMAR VARNISH, SHELLAC AND BLACK VARNISH.

Coale's Patent Japan,

ARTIST'S MATERIALS, PICTURE FRAMES, (to order,) LOOKING GLASSES,

Looking Glass Plates,

FRENCH AND PLATE WINDOW GLASS, FRENCH ZINC, ENGLISH AND GERMAN GLUE, SAND PAPER, &c., &c.

His Terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.

Jan 1, 1869.

THE GREAT

Zingari Bitters.

A Safe Blood Purifyer,
A Splendid Tonic,
A Pleasant Beverage,
A CERTAIN CURE
AND
PREVENTIVE OF DISEASES.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian Physician Dr. Cuboreus who, after years of trial and experiment, discovered the ZINGARI HERB—the most remarkable vegetable production the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS are composed, will cure Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute & Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Costiveness, &c. &c.

In the prevention and cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonials and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases had been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians. Principal Depot.

F. Rahter & Co.,

No. 6 N. Front Street, Philadelphia.

Recommended by

Ex. Governor David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of "
Hon. Edward McPherson, "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, "
Hon. William McSherry, and others, "

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

feb10;tf

DR. H. S. HIBBARD, W. A. SMITH.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION

It is a positive fact that

DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.

H. B. Anderson's Old Store

BEAVER, PA., have

Drugs and Groceries,

Which they sell as cheap as can be bought in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

Patent Medicines, of all kinds, Legal, Cap, Letter, and Note Paper, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy and Domestic Soaps,

Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes ONLY.

Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first class Drug Stores.

The Doctor having had a practice of ten years, feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescription department, which is under his special charge. He charges nothing for advice and prescriptions.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours Day and Night.

We also have an assortment of

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Canned Fruits, Spices,

Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies,

RAISINS, CHEESE, CRACKERS, &c.

Our goods have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Jan. 6, 1869. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.

T. O. MORGAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge in the Villages.

BRIDGEWATER, PA., Aug. 19, 1868.

Stoves, &c.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.

Car Factory Buildings,

New Brighton, Pa.

Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,

CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTY.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREM., COOK STOVE

RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	$14.50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy,	10.25
" 2, " " "	13.00
" 3, " " "	17.00

HEATING STOVES.

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy,	8 00
" 3, " " "	10.00
" 4, " " "	15.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

" 93, Grate 15½ inch,		$2.60
" 94, " 17 "		2.65
" D, " 18 "		3.25
" 81, " 19 "		3.25
" 75, " 19 "		3.25
" C, " 20 "		3.50
" 121, " 21 "		4.00
" 120, " 21½ "		4.75
" 5, " 21½ "		4.75
" 127, " 22½ "		5.60
" 78, " 23½ "		6.00

Fenders.

No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide,	.73
" 73, " " Narrow,	2.73
" 14, Fancy,	2.75
" 14, " without Rod,	2.75
" 32, Plain Rod,	2.00
" 32, Box, without Rod,	1.75
" 23, " "	1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces.

Plain Enameled,	$1.25
" " with Ornamental Centre,	1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

TERMS, CASH

oct14'68 MERRICK & CO.

EXTRAORDINARY.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.

IN BEAVER,

could not be more astonishing than the fact that

SIMON SNITGER & CO.

keep the best, largest and freshest stock of

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c,

in Beaver county.

And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their Goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, PURE SPICES,

Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,

also the best brands of

Tobacco & Cigars,

to be found in the place.

We make a specialty of

FLOUR & FEED,

buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well-earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Don't mistake the place. We are still at the "Old Stand" west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa.—Come and see us.

Jan. 6, 1869.

New Spring Dry-Goods

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

59 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

Are now opening a Large stock of

New Spring Goods

They wish particularly to call attention to their large and complete stock of

Silks and Dress Goods,

in which will be found all the latest styles adapted to the season.

Cloaks, Eastern and of their own Manufacture. Ladies' Suits made to order. Shawls in endless variety. House-keeping Goods of Every Description.

Purchasers can rely on finding every article in this establishment at the very lowest prices. Ministers and their families allowed a liberal discount.

J. W. BARKER & CO.
59 Market st., bt. 5th & 4th avenues.
mr10tf

NOTICE.

NEW BAKERY

IN

J. C. WILSON'S OLD STAND,

Third St., Beaver, Pa.

JOS. M. REED,

Takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, CRACKERS, NUTS.

Confectionaries of all kinds.

NO. 1 FLOUR,

made from fall wheat, by the barrel, sack or at retail.

Jan. 6, 1869

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Beaver, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry. He has had considerable experience in the profession, and flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction in his business.

Office in the old "Gormly Hotel" building, Third street, Beaver, Pa. All work warranted for one ear. J. S. GOSHORN. oct7'68:1y.

Miscellaneous.

The Howe Sewing Machines

ARE THE

OLDEST ESTABLISHED

OF ANY IN THE WORLD.

They being the first SEWING MACHINES ever made, and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,

Elias Howe, Jr.,

since their first introduction 1846. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the facts that they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world.

These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch; also, the invention of Mr. Howe alike upon both of the fabric sewed. The tension, new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads.

To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish a perfect machine to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to

SIBLEE & STOOPS,

Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and West Virginia. Office 22 South 8th st., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa. sept9'68:1y.

J. C. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

Flour, Feed, and Grain,

ROCHESTER, (ON THE HILL.)

Flour at prices to suit all, in regard to PRICE and QUALITY. Mill Feed, of all kinds.

CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN AND OATS

constantly on hand. Also, a cheap and convenient

Wooden Pump,

the cheapest in use. A quantity of the celebrated Alta Vela

GUANO OR PHOSPHATE

on hand, which will be sold cheap, in order to introduce it.

I buy for CASH, and sell for the same. Customers will find it to their advantage to call.

All Goods Delivered Free.

Jan 20-'69 J. C. HAMMOND.

SPRING STOCK.

CARPETS

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S,

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Have on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

Window Shades,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c. &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

mar24:1y M'CALLUM BROS.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

WM. BUECHLING,

In the Diamond,

ROCHESRER, Beaver Co. Pa.

Keeps constantly on hand, and has now, the largest assortment of Drugs, chemicals, &c, in Beaver county.

PURE DRUGS,

Patent Medicines of all kinds, Paints, Oils Dye-Stuffs, Perfumeries, Toilet and Fancy Articles,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

by the box or in less quantities.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Compounded at all hours—day or night.

ALSO,

SOLE AGENT OF BEAVER COUNTY

Dr. Betzel's Patent

TRUSSES.

All other kinds of Trusses will be delivered in a short time, when called for.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Next Door to James A. Fortunes,

Dry Goods Store,

On the Diamond,

Rochester Penn'a.

Formerly Buechling & Brehm.

Feb 17:3m

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS,

ARE THE

BEST IN USE.

Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters,

The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

No. 45 Wood streets,

Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No. 102 and 104 Third street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wholesale Agents for the West.

For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa. jan27:1y.

SHINGLES! Shingles!!

The undersigned is manufacturing and will always keep on hand a large stock of No. 1 and No. 2, 16 and 18 inch SHINGLES, which he will dispose of at moderate rates. The mill is located near Beaver Station, on the C. & P. Railroad. D. SHUMAKER.

jan 11, 1869.

COAL, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning COAL to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINS.

Dec. 2, 1868.

SELECT POETRY.

(From the Christian Standard.)

THE GRECIAN BEND.

Let's have the old bend, and not have the new;
Let's have the bend of our grandmothers true;
Over the wash tub and o'er the churn,
That is the bend that our daughters should learn.

Let's have the bend that our grandmothers knew
Over the cradle alike and mothers true,
Over the table, the family around,
Reading the good book amid silence profound.

Let's have the bend that at church they did wear,
Bowing them lowly in meek humble prayer,
Not sitting erect with the modern miss air,
With a love of a bonnet just perched on one hair.

Leave the camel his hump, he wears it for use;
Leave the donkey his pannier, and cut yourself loose
From fashions that lower, deform and degrade—
To hide some deformity most of them made.

Let our heads of false hair and hot yarn-skein be shorn,
Let our garments be easy and light to be worn,
Don't shake in December and swelter in June,
And appear like unfortunates struck by the moon.

Let's spend the time in things higher than dress—
Time that was given us to aid and to bless;
Time that is fleeting and passes away,
Oh, let us work while we call it to-day.

Let's have the old bend instead of the new,
Let's have the old habits so faithful and true.
Away with all fashions that lower and degrade,
To hide some deformity most of them made.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

CARREBA, THE PIRATE.

I once had the misfortune, while yet a "middy," to fall into the clutches of Carreba, the pirate chief, who at that time was known from the Canary Islands to the capes of Florida, as being one of the most daring as well as one of the most successful freebooters that ever floated over the broad Atlantic. I had been appointed to a berth in the old Constitution, then cruising in the West India Islands, and was forced to take passage in a small merchantman trading between Charleston and Porto Rico, in order the more speedily to join my ship.

Our captain was a hale, bluff old sea dog, who had weathered more gales than I had counted years, and who was fond of spinning long yarns. I was much entertained by this quality in him, as we walked the deck together, while nearing the lower latitudes, where we found light breezes and pleasant weather. He was apt to speak of his personal exploits with a braggadocio air that [illegible] cies, seemed to me not [illegible] ous, but true. It is difficult for me now to recall the number of battles he had been engaged in, the number of the pirates he had slain, and the [illegible] of the vessels in which he had distinguished himself. After one of these confidential conversations, I said to him:

'But those times have passed, captain Willis. There are no pirates now.'

He looked at me some time in silence, with a view to detect on my countenance some expression that would belie my words. But as I really thought as I had said, his glance went for nothing.

'Why, bless your land lubber's heart,' he replied, when satisfied, 'In course there are pirates now, and powerful nasty ones, too! May I lose the number of my mess if I don't expect to fall in with some of the sharks this cruise.'

'Fall in with pirates, and this trip too!' I exclaimed in surprise.

'Aye, my lad; but I hope you are'nt afraid, be you?'

'Afraid, oh no, I am anxious to see a real pirate.'

'Oh, you be, eh; well youngster you'll haul in your stun sails if you ever do come athwart the bows of one of them free traders. You like to see one, eh? There's one cruising all the way from the Canaries to the Gulf—up and down the coast—that would shiver your top lights to see.'

'Who is he? What do you call him?' I asked.

'He is known to us as Carreba, the Antigua bucaneer. He's a dare devil and wouldn't show his heels—no, not to one of Uncle Sam's frigates. He commands a taut little craft, and handles her as I would a marlin spike.'

'And have you ever chanced to meet him?'

'Meet him, youngster! In course I have. I recollect some three years ago, when I had the 'Bouncing Fanny,' and on a voyage to the Azores and market, while lazily creeping along on the edge of the trade winds, falling in with this same pest of the sea. May I never splice the main brace again if I wasn't allowed to meet him face to face.'

'And what did you do? Made all sail? Hauled up your bow lines and run, eh?'

'No, sir! Hauled back and waited for him to run down, just as I should do now if he should appear. Run?—You don't know captain Willis. He runs from no man.'

'Would you then face him if he should appear now?'

'Of course I would—haven't we got a 'longtom' in the bows, and a 'stern chaser' to boot? Then look at our armament—cutlasses, pistols, and boarding pikes enough for any emergency.'

'Sail, ho!' cried the man aloft.

The fussy, bragging captain turned pale with fright, as he enquired:

'Where away?'

'Three points off the weather bow.'

'What does she look like?'

'A low, long black schooner, a slaver, I reckon, bound to Cuba.'

'It is Carreba, I know it,' cried the excited captain. 'Square the yards. Keep her away, you man at the wheel. Quick, put her before the wind.'

'Why captain,' I remonstrated, 'where is your bravery? You were anxious to meet him.'

'Aye, lad, but not on this tack.—We will come about soon.'

I saw at once that he was a coward. His orders were obeyed, and soon we were sailing with a flowing sheet directly before the wind. I took a seat upon the main topsail yard and with the ship's glass watched the motions of the stranger, who had by this time come fully in sight.

'Captain Willis,' I said, 'now is the time for you to haul aft your sheets and lay to the wind. The vessel is coming down upon us.'

He did not answer me, but shouted at the top of his voice:

'Lay aloft there and rig out them stun sail booms. Quick, men, or we are lost.'

Then turning to me he said, apologetically:

'I have too valuable a cargo to risk the chances with him. Besides I must not, as a faithful commander, run my crew, small as it is, into any danger. But we shall meet him on our return; then, if he is cruising here, let him beware of me!'

I was disgusted with his evasion, and almost boy as I was, determined to take command by appealing to the men, and fight Carreba myself, should it indeed be he.

Meanwhile it became evident that the schooner was nearing us, and it was a mere matter of time and the relative qualities of the two vessels, whether or not we should be overhauled. Again I urged the captain to reconsider his act, but with dignity ill becoming his trembling accents, he then replied—

'My reasons have been given—how dare I basely betray my trust? The owners of this vessel have a right to demand that I should use every effort to save her, and I shall do so.'

'Then, sir, you will not only have the credit of having attempted an escape, but you will also have to give up the ship; for see, this craft is close aboard of us, even now. Come, sir Valiant, haul down your flag and surrender at discretion.'

I was not prepared for the readiness displayed by the poltroon in acting upon my remark. What I had uttered in badinage, he seized upon as advice.

'Well, sir, if you think we had better yield without imperiling the lives of the crew, I am forced to follow your advice. Haul back the mainyard.'

'You mistake me,' I said, 'do not, I beg of you, give up so meanly.'

But it was useless. The sails flapped against the mainmast, and the vessel came to the wind. I hereupon determined to appeal to the men, who were now grouping to windward, looking anxiously at the fast approaching schooner.

'There goes the black flag,' cried the man on the lookout.

I immediately sprang upon the main hatch, and with a loud voice appealed to the men.

'Will you thus allow yourselves to be made prisoners, and not strike one blow in defence of the flag under which you sail? Are you willing to have your names desecrated and hooted by the noble tars that float over this ocean? Come, lads, you do not mean to skulk now. Go to the steward and he will give you arms for defence. If your captain will not, I will be your leader, and we will not yield an inch, even though death stares us in the face. It is better to die fighting, than to live to be a pirate's slave.'

'Ay, ay, we'll fight the pirates,' cried the crew to a man.

Willis, seeing perfectly how matters stood, now stepped forward, and with an eye on the advancing foe, and another on the men, said:

'Certainly, we'll stand by you.—You, as a naval officer, sir, must have command and act as you please.—Meanwhile, I will go below and provide arms for you all.'

He went down and we did not see him again till he was a prisoner.

The pirate neared us fast, and deeming that there would be no resistance offered, a boat was lowered which soon came under our larboard quarter. The reception they met with was warmer than they had anticipated. Being unprepared for defence, every one, the mate at their head, was secured and bound. The captain of the schooner, which was now lying [illegible] giving appropriate orders, [illegible] alongside.

Then came the hand-to-hand struggle. Our men fought with desperation, but at great odds in favor of the attacking party. By some fatality, Carreba and myself were combatants. His superior power and skill soon disarmed me, and I stood at his mercy. But he did not strike, but sheathed his sword calmly, and calling to our sailors, said:

'Whoever of you strikes another blow shall die. Lay down your arms and Carreba promises upon his honor that your lives shall be spared.'

'Captain,' said the pirate chief, now striding toward me.

'I am not captain, sir,' I replied.

'You are not? Where is he?'

'He went below some time since, to arm himself, and has not yet appeared.'

'Here, Belpont, go below and hoist out the grampus from his cabin.—What, did he leave you to fight his battle for him?'

'He did.'

The chief eyed me narrowly for a few moments—I returned his gaze unwaveringly.

'What is your name youngster?' he finally inquired.

I told him.

Again he regarded me fixedly.

'Are you the son of a former captain of the Old Constitution?'

'I am, sir, his only son.'

'I was once a boatswain under his command. He was a generous, brave and just man. I should have been still in the service were I not—Carreba, the pirate.'

'I am surprised to hear——'

'What,' he interrupted, sharply, 'that I was once an honest man?'

'That you know my father,' I replied.

Captain Willis was now brought on deck. He was trembling with fear and livid with the same cause. He almost sank with apprehension as he confronted his captor.

'So, sir, you take good care to keep out of the way when danger comes. What a brave boy you must be to resign your vessel to the care of a stripling.'

'Why, sir, I have an affection of the——'

'Heart, Coward!' thundered the pirate. 'An affection of the heart, and absence of courage, that prompted you to take care of yourself, let what may come to your crew or ship.—Pitch him overboard, boys.'

The captain fell upon his knees and begged of him for mercy.

'I have a wife and six children,' he urged.

'What a pity, six more poltroons to grow up and disgrace their humanity. Why, you're the meanest man I ever saw. Not fight, bah!'

He then turned to his own men and motioned them to go on board of their own vessel. Then again coming to me, he offered me his hand, saying:

'You will not refuse to give me your hand in parting. Your presence on board of this vessel has saved her to her owners, and saved the lives of all with you. The name you bear is one which I must ever respect. Farewell, sir.—Bear to your father my kindest regards.'

He touched his cap in salute, and jumped on the rail, and in a little while his vessel was close hauled on the wind far ahead of us.

As soon as the captains' fright was over, he resumed all the pompousness of his usual manner. He ordered the men to duty, then turning to me, exclaimed:

'I think we fought those rascals finely.'

I arrived at the Island in due time and joinad my ship. This was the last I ever saw of Carreba the pirate.

A workman in Illinois who was made the spokesman of his fellows in presenting a watch to the time keeper of the works made this very happy speech: "Bedad, boss, we thrust the watch will keep as good time for yies as yies have kept for us this many a year."

CARLETTA'S GRIEF.

BY HELENA DIXON.

They were sitting alone, those two girls in Squire Cleveland's snug parlor. Carletta Cleveland tall, dark and regally beautiful, and Fanny Willard delicate, pretty and timid. Carletta was the daughter of Squire Cleveland the most influential man of the village. Fanny was Carletta's cousin, poor and an orphan, and the servant of the whole family.

"Put down that book Fan, and come and smooth my hair," commanded Carletta. "Arthur Gray will be here soon. I want to fasten this rose in my hair too."

"I thought you did not care for Mr. Gray," said Fanny, timidly.

'Care for Arthur Gray! Carletta Cleveland care for a poor unknown school master! Fanny Willard, are you crazy? Because I don't care to look like a fright even in his presence, you insult me in this manner. There, you can go now and get tea, and mind, you never mention his name to me again.'

And Fanny went out, leaving Carletta to await the coming of the village school master.

Squire Cleveland was school director, and the teacher always boarded at his house.

Carletta had told the truth, she did not and had determined she never would care for Mr. Gray. She despised him, handsome and well bred though he was, because he worked for his living, but she was vain and wanted to be admired by everybody, and felt piqued because Arthur Gray did not seem inclined to break his heart for her; true he had seemed facinated by her beauty and wit when he first became an inmate of her fathers house, but she had repulsed him coldly and scornfully, and now though she smiled on him in her most bewitching way, he seemed utterly indifferent.

When he came in this afternoon she was uncommonly brilliant, while he was reserved, almost cold toward her.

In the belief that he loved her, and with a coquettish desire to make him jealous, Carletta drew from her pocket a small gold locket. She touched the spring and it flew open, revealing a handsome boyish face, destitute of beard, though decidedly manly in expression. She handed it to the school master, saying:

'Did you ever know the original of that?'

Mr. Gray took the locket, saying quietly:

'Yes, it is Arthur Kingsley, your boy lover.'

Carletta wondered where he had seen him and how he knew that Arthur Kingsley had ever been her lover, but she did not ask him.

'He is not a boy now. It is eight years since that likeness was taken, and he has been away all the time. Do you think he will be much changed, Mr. Gray?'

'He may be changed in heart as well as personal appearance. In eight years a man may stray far from the narrow road he delighted to tread in youth,' replied he, watching her face narrowly.

'He is rich. Years havn't taken away his wealth,' was her only answer.

'So,' thought he, 'riches is all she considers worth having.'

'Mr. Kingsley may find you are changed too,' said he after a pause. 'He left you a young, artless, affectionate girl; he will return to find you an accomplished, cold hearted woman of the world.' This was said more in sor- [illegible] row than reproach, and Carletta was [illegible] words, for she imagined baffled love had prompted them. She took an enameled case from her pocket and handed it to Mr. Gray. It contained a miniature of herself, taken before the departure of Arthur Kingsley for Europe.

'You have changed, Miss Cleveland, and the change in your looks is for the better,' said he, as he gazed at the picture in an abstracted, sad sort of a way.

'When is Mr. Kingsley expected?'

'In the early part of next month,' replied Carletta, and then she added, as if to herself—

'It is strange he doesn't write any more. I havn't had a letter in three months. It must be because he is coming home so soon.'

'Carletta—Miss Cleveland,' Arthur Gray's dark eyes were fixed on her as if he would read the secrets of her very soul. 'I wish you to tell me as your friend, and as one who is personally interested, whether or not you love this young man. This Arthur Kingsley?'

'And if I do or do not what matters it to you Arthur Gray?'

'It matters everything to me—More, much more than you imagine.'

A miserable spirit of coquetry took possession of Carletta, and she answered gaily yet truly.

'No I do not, not a particle—are you satisfied?'

Arthur Gray, still watching her, answered:

'Yes, I am convinced that you have spoken the truth.'

But he did not declare his own love for her as Carletta expected him to, but sat silently toying with the picture case. Then Fanny came in to summon them to tea. She had exchanged her calico dress for one of white muslin, dotted over with violets, and a blue ribbon was knotted in her hair.

'What in the world have you been dressing up in this style for? Oh, I know, Mr. Gray, its all because you told her you liked to see her with a blue ribbon. How silly you are Fanny Willard! Just because Mr. Gray notices you once in a while you will bore us to death with your fineries. Don't you know that you have the dishes to wash, and the milk to skim, and the cows to milk, and you can't do it in that dress, either. But since you have taken such pains to make Mr. Gray notice you, you may pour his tea in that dress, and then off with it, and don't let me see you with it on again before Sunday.'

After these cruel words were uttered Carletta led the way to the tea table, while poor Fanny, instead of going in to pour the tea, and stand in servile silence, ready to do any of the family bidding, went round to the kitchen and sat down on the doorstep and cried. There Arthur Gray found her after he had finished tea. All through the meal Carletta had complained of the trial she had with that vain girl, and what a good-for-nothing thing she was, adding that as she was a relative they had to tolerate her.

'Don't mind her Fanny, I love you and I want you to love me.'

And Arthur Gray wound his arm around her waist and lifted her up, stroking the soft hair caressingly, and even kissing the blue ribbon that tied it.

Poor Fanny, she had loved him all the time, but as she thought in vain, because Carletta had told her that he was in love with herself, and that he despised the poor dependant orphan.

How happy she felt now, as she went about her work, for the first time in her life daring to disobey Carletta by keeping her muslin dress on.

The next afternoon Mr. Gray was standing in the hall talking with Fanny when Carletta came down dressed for the street.

'I am going out for a walk, Mr. Gray, and perhaps as our folks are away, and it would be lonely for you here, you would like to go along—Fanny you can come along just to show people that those Browns tell what is'nt so when they say we keep you to work all the time.'

'I shall be happy to attend you and Miss Willard.'

'Miss Willard!' repeated Carletta, with a sneer. 'One would think Mr. Gray you were speaking of a lady.'

They walked down the shady street together, Carletta cold and haughty in her rich attire, Fanny happy in possession of the love of the noble man who walked by her side.

'We will go to the Kingsly House if you like, Mr. Gray. I should like to see it, and Fanny might like to see the conveniences of the kitchen department. I am acquainted with the housekeeper, and we can go all over the house if we like.'

Mr. Gray knew at once that Carletta's object in bringing himself and Fanny with her was to take them to the Kingsley House.

'I have often admired the house and grounds as I passed the place and should like to go through them.'

'Did you ever see anything half as grand?' exclaimed Carletta, as she led them from room to room with the air of a haughty mistress displaying her rooms to some one she was pleased to patronize. When she came to the late Mrs. Kingsley's room she threw herself into the sleepy hollow of a chair, exclaiming rapturously:

'What could be more enchanting than this room! Isn't it magnificent, only the carpet is a trifle too dark. I shall have a lighter one put down.'

Carletta colored crimson as she caught Mr. Gray's eye, she had not intended to say so much. Further than the glance he gave her he took no notice of what she had said. He sat down and looked sadly and even solemnly about the room. At length he smiled faintly and asked Fanny how she liked the house.

'O, we havn't shown her the kitchen yet, that is the only part she is capable of appreciating,' laughed Carletta.

Fanny took no notice of the thrust.

'I like it very well only——'

'Only what?'

'It seems a little too grand, everything seems too nice for use.'

'That is the first really sensible thing you ever said,' exclaimed Carletta. 'It shows you know your place is not in a drawing room.'

'But suppose circumstances should place you in just such a house as this you would be happy?'

'In the kitchen she might,' reiterated Carletta.

'I meant as mistress, she could fill the post admirably. She don't know of what she is capable,' she has been oppressed so long and so completely.'

Carletta's eyes were snapping fire now.

'Arthur Gray you are meddling in what does not concern you. One would take you for a man of some consequence instead of a poor, obscure school master, by the way you talk.'

And Carletta departed angrily, leaving the others to follow at their leisure.

A week passed away and the school term expired. Arthur Gray received his pay, settled with the director for his board shook hands with Carletta, kissed Fanny good-bye, and went away.

A month after as Carletta was one morning loitering in her drawing room a little girl who had recently been employed to assist Fanny with her work, entered the room and handed her a card, saying that Miss Fanny was talking with the gentleman in the parlor.

'Arthur Kingsley come, and that stupid Fannie with him! I'll warrant she has told him before this that she is my cousin and that I have been ex- [illegible] him, and every thing [illegible] think of and oughtn't to tell. It would be just like her. I must go down immediately.'

When Carletta, radiant in her rich silk entered the parlor, a gentleman was sitting on the sofa, with his arm around Fannie's waist, and Fannie was actually shedding tears. But she looked very happy nevertheless; and the gentleman only Arther Gray.

"Pardon me. I should not have intruded upon you at this interesting moment, but I was informed Mr. Kingsley was here."

"To think, Carletta," said Fannie, drying her eyes, "that Arthur Gray and Arthur Kingsley are one and the same person. I can hardly believe it."

"What perfect nonsense," said Carletta, turning to go out.

"Stay, Miss Cleveland. It is true I adopted my middle name as a surname, and assumed the duties of a teacher, entering your father's house as a boarder, for a particular purpose. Can you not guess what that was? Think how long I had been away from you, and how much a stranger you was to me, notwithstanding the correspondence we kept up, and you will see why I wished to know you better than I could had I returned to you as Arthur Kingsley."

Carletta waited to hear no more, but rushed from the presence of the two who she had for some time known to be lovers. She sought her own room where she sank down overwhelmed with shame and grief.

Need we add that when Kingsley House received a new mistress, her name was not Carletta, but Fannie!

NOT GROOMSMAN.

"What time is it, Madeline?" asked Gaffer Hitchcock, carefully folding the evening paper, and placing it on the table.

The person addressed—a tall slender woman about thirty-five—looked up from her knitting and answered with a pleasant smile:

"About half-past eight I believe," and rising began to put away her work.

Gaffer's question had been for the last six years the signal for retiring to rest, and although it was fully an hour and a half before the usual hour, Madeline never though for a moment of hesitating to obey.

"Something has occurred," she thought, "and he will tell me before long;" for Gaffer had looked at his watch at eight, and a few minutes after, and at a quarter past had changed his chair and coughed uneasily, and now he asked, "what time is it?"

Madeline was the orphan daughter of an old schoolmate; Gaffer had taken her home with him when she was only ten years old, and his sister had cared for her with motherly solicitude, until she was wooed and won by Frank Reynolds, and went to a distant city to live. Gaffer had made a terrible to-do about her marriage, called her an ungrateful good-for-nothing, and declared it was proper punishment for taking her in the beginning; but nevertheless spared no expense on the wedding trousseau. And when, about nine years after, she came back to her old home, widowed and childless, she was tenderly welcomed by the lonely man, for the grass waved over the grave of the good, true-hearted sister.

For six years she had kept house for him; cared for him, humored him, and made everything bend to his comfort as few daughters ever do. Lovers she had in plenty; those who would at any moment have laid heart and hand at her feet; and when Gaffer heard that Madeline had refused them he chuckled at their discomfiture, and smoothed her soft brown hair, telling her she was a good girl, every way worthy of their love, only he knew that she never would leave him.

He had grown so accustomed to seeing her happy, contented by the opposite side of the table, with some kind of work in her hands that occupied neither brain nor attention, but left her always free to listen to him when he spoke, or play them when the whim seized him, that he felt no fear at the attentions she received. He seldom spent an evening from home, unless Madeline was with him; and he had never left his native city since she came home. He was thinking of all this to-night, as he watched her folding her work so carefully.

"What are you going to do, Madeline?" he asked, at last.

"Going to put away my work," she answered, simply.

"What are you putting it away for?"

"You asked me the time, and that is equivalent to saying, 'I am tired of you, Madeline, go to bed.'"

"No it ain't," said Gaffer, Gruffly; come back here, I want to talk with you. There, let that knitting work alone; why is it that you are in such a hurry to finish it?"

"Stockings," answered Madeline, sententiously; "stockings for Madeline Reynolds."

"Haven't you any more that you make such a fuss about this pair?"

"Yes, I have a pair on I believe, and in case of an emergency, I could borrow from you."

Gaffer sat for a few moments in perfect silence, at last, with a violent effort, and with very much the air of a man who has just made up his mind to have a tooth pulled, said:

"Maddy, I am going away."

"Going away!" she repeated; "where to, pray?"

The tone of surprise, in which the question was asked fully satisfied Gaffer of the importance of the revelation.

"Yes, I am going to New York; Bonnehue is going to be married on New Year's day, and want's me to be groomsman. Who would have thought old Bonnehue would have got married at last; why, he's at least ten years older than I, and I'm most fifty. You see, Maddy, child, your old bachelor friend is not too old to get married yet. Dreadful pity leap year is most over; here I am a hale, hearty man, in the prime of life, with plenty of money to support a wife, and no wife forthcoming. But what makes you so quiet—don't you want me to go?"

"No," said Madeline, gravely, "I would rather you would not go. I had made different calculations for New Year's; in fact, I rather think of getting married myself."

"Madeline, are you crazy?" and Gaffer fairly bounded in his chair, with astonishment. "Why, what will become of the house? what will become of me? I'll starve, I know I shall!"

"You might live with me," remarked Maddy, in the same grave, business-like tone.

"You know very well," said Gaffer, testily, "that I never could live with another man in the house; I should put him out before the honey-moon was over. And who may the happy man be? some blind old dotard? some conceited dandy? some lame mendicant? some lazy vagabond, who sings love ditties to carry away old Gaffer's money? or—or—" Gaffer did not stop for breath, but for lack of sufficiently expressive words to convey his detestation of the projected union.

"No," said Madeline; "he is not blind, or lame, or seeking after your fortune." She hesitated for a moment, and then [illegible] "he is neither very young or very old, very kind or very cross, very good or very bad, very rich or very [illegible] most affecting tones," muttered Gaffer, ironically.

"No," she said, quietly, "he has not."

"Madeline, are you crazy? or going into dotage? Why did you not tell me that you were so anxious to get married? and I could have advertised in all the daily papers for 'a suitable lover, for a widow not very far advanced in life, well preserved, and anxious to leave Gaffer Hitchcock.' Why did you not tell me all?" and his face clouded woefully. "It's too bad, Maddy! I would never have believed you would go away; it was bad enough to leave me when sister was here, but now, now, why, Maddy! Maddy! think better of it—do, and don't leave me alone, child."

Madeline's fingers worked nervously; how she longed for the the knitting work! "Gaffer," she said, without looking up, "perhaps to-morrow you will not feel so badly about it.—It is no sudden thing my determination to get married; I have thought about it for over a year, and yet last night I would have said, there was no telling when the wedding would take place."

Poor Gaffer seemed perfectly undone at the news Madeline had imparted, but at her last words he started from his seat, and drawing up a chair took a seat in front of her. "It is not too late then," he said, his face radiant with hope. "You can yet retreat; oh! by the memory of past days; by the solemn agreement I entered into with your father, to guard his little girl; by all the years I have loved and striven to serve, do not leave me now; you know that it would be taking away my life to part with you." He took the two cold hands in his. "Will you leave me? dare you leave me?" Still no answer. "If you would be happy away from me, my dear girl, say so, and Gaffer will not say another word; speak, Maddy, speak; don't mind me."

The face of the woman was averted, but the words, though soft and tremulous, were distinctly heard by the anxious man before her. "I never said I was going to leave you. If ever I marry again, it will be forever near you."

The look of anxiety on Gaffer's face gave way to one of bewilderment, and then utter astonishment. "Do you mean what you say?" he asked.

"I do; and it is for you to judge whether he is a blind, old dotard, a conceited dandy, or after Gaffer's money."

Then Gaffer rose, walked across the room and took his old seat, picked up the evening paper, and asked "what time is it?"

"Half-past nine. Good night."

"Good night," he answered as if nothing had occurred; and Madeline put the knitting in her work-basket and left the room.

The next morning, at the usual hour, the bell was rung, and Gaffer walked to the breakfast table in dressing-gown and slippers, to see Madeline arranging the cups and saucers in her own quiet, precise way; they talked very quietly together until Madeline asked:

"When are you going to New York, Gaffer."

"Not till after the first of the month; for I expect to be married on New Year's myself."

There was nothing more said, and if Maddy ate little, Gaffer ate less. "Maddy," he said, when they had adjourned to the library, "you are a very sensible girl, and I never knew before last night that I needed a wife; but I am fifteen years older than you, and what will the world say?"

"You suit *me*," she answered, putting up her face for a kiss; "and we will not invite the world to the wedding."

SOME one in Erie has stolen a velocipede.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Penna., April 7, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869.

JOHN W. GEARY.

The proposition of Senator Kellogg to divide out the offices fairly among the several States is in harmony with the expressed purpose of Secretary Fish, but when President Grant was approached on the same subject he denounced the idea, and declared that so far as he was concerned he would take every officer of his Administration from Marblehead, in Massachusetts, if necessary to secure faithful and efficient officers. He had no patience, he said, with the notion of dividing out offices to the States, as if there were so much plunder to be distributed. The public service alone should be consulted, and not localities.

General Grant's nominations thus far give general satisfaction to uninterested parties; but there are many disappointed "sore heads," whose growls are deep, and curses prolonged. It is estimated that three thousand persons left Washington on Saturday last, disappointed that either themselves or their friends were not appointed to office. The cry everywhere is that the guillotine is at work, and the anxiety of office-holders is most intense. It is expected that the good work will now be kept up until the adjournment, and that, if necessary, the Senate will be convened in extra session for executive business. It is a noticeable fact that most of the nominations of importance sent in on Saturday have been made regardless of the recommendations of Congressmen, while those for minor positions, such as Postmasters, &c., have been made at the request of that class.

The Controller of the currency suggests to Congress the propriety of substituting bonds at four per cent, for those bearing six per cent, now lodged in the Treasury to secure the circulation of National banks. And, in view of the urgent calls from many portions of the country for an increase of the circulation, the Controller estimates that the additional amount of bonds required for securing another $50,000,000 of currency, might be issued and the total amount of interest paid would still be $2,190,152 less than is paid upon the six per cents now held by the Treasury. By way of further inducement the Controller points that the increased issue of bonds could be sold for legal tender notes to the extent of over $60,000,000, to be cancelled.

York county, in this State, is one of the best agricultural districts to be found anywhere. Its soil produces almost everything that is sown or planted in great luxuriance. Its farmers are enterprising, thrifty, well to do, and its mechanics and manufacturers are fully as intelligent and energetic as can be met with in any other locality. But York is a Democratic county. It has been Democratic from a time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."—Its indulgence in Democratic malori- or good results, for official figures show York county's indebtedness to be absolutely frightful, and its credit has sunk so low that neither man nor corporation in that vicinity feel disposed to loan any more money to it at either a high or low rate of interest. Under these circumstances the County Commissioners, last week, made a trip to Baltimore to borrow thirty-five thousand dollars for the use of the county and were refused the amount, even after offering the enormous rate of one per cent. a month for its use! We should think the tax-payers of York county would stand a change of rulers, just now, with but little murmuring.

A couple of weeks ago a committee of highly respectable and influential members of the Society of Friends—of Philadelphia—visited Washington with a view of inducing General Grant to give the management of our Indian Affairs over to members of that Society. The President, it is alleged, looks favorably upon their request; and, in all probability, a movement will soon be initiated by which the "Indian Ring" will be broken, and our relations with the aborigines be characterized with more of the spirit of justice and Christianity in the future, than they have been at any time in our past history. Let us hope so at least. By all means, then, let the Indian Bureau pass into the hands of the Friends. If they fail to pacify the "red hunters," none others can hope to succeed in so doing.

One-half the Indian wars spring from the violation of treaties and bad faith on the part of the whites—usually the necessary consequence of our corrupt and vicious Indian Bureau system. The expenses of that system are enormous, and the agents are very far from being economical, especially if a friend, relative, or favorite has a contract for supplying commissaries. They have been known to pay three times the amount of what beef cattle could be purchased at, in order to throw ten or twelve thousand dollars of the public money into the hands of the "swindling Ring." So it has worked in every department of the Indian Bureau. They have defrauded both the Treasury and the Indian. The sooner that Department is administered by honest agents the better for all concerned.

Henry Murty is a lucky individual. He is an Irishman by birth, a coal heaver and deck hand on steamboats by occupation, and a millionaire by inheritance. Henry came to this country a good many years ago, and worked on the river between Pittsburgh and St. Louis, in the capacity stated, almost ever since his arrival in America. He made St. Louis his head-quarters, and unknown to him, he had a rich old cousin named Sullivan, who also resided there. This cousin died sometime ago, and the lawyers, in looking up his heirs, came upon Murty as his next of kin, and have already put him in possession of two hundred thousand dollars in cash, besides houses, lands and stocks which amount, in all, to something over a half a million of dollars. Murty, we take it, will suspend "decking" operations in the future.—We would, at any rate, were we similarly situated.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has voted for Gen. Banks Cuban recognition resolution. As adopted in Committee it provides for a joint resolution of sympathy with the people of Cuba, in their struggle for independence, and pledges Congress to give its Constitutional support to President Grant, whenever he may deem it expedient to formally recognize the independence of the island. There is said to be no doubt of its adoption by both Houses; and the friends of Cuba say that it will exercise an important influence on the war by securing the revolutionists moral as well as physical support. It is expected the Spanish Minister will present a remonstrance to the State Department opposing the recognition of Cuba, and that he will leave the country in case of the adoption of the Banks' resolution.

News from Fort Macon, N. Carolina, state the particulars of a singular and fatal accident which occurred there on Sunday night last. There are fifty army prisoners confined there under guard. On the day previous two companies of the 8th Infantry, regulars, relieved the 40th Infantry, who had been guarding the post. The new officer of the day gave strict orders that anybody leaving the Fort after dark should be halted by the guards and shot if they did not come to a halt. That night the cry of fire was raised, a chimney burning causing it, when the officer of the day and some soldiers ran up to the top of the ramparts to see where the fire was. The green guards hearing the cry of "fire, fire," mistook it for a command, and fired on their comrades, instantly killing one and mortally wounded the officer of the day.

It has recently been decided by the Supreme Court, under the laws of Pennsylvania relative to hawking and peddling, that "manufactured articles" mean wares made in a foreign country, and do not include wares manufactured in the United States, but out of this State. The acts since 1830 against peddling without license, were intended to embrace both foreign and domestic goods, exempting, however, from their operation citizens of Pennsylvania peddling goods of their own manufacture. But in the Act of April 10th 1840, the word "domestic" was dropped inadvertently, it is asserted, since the consequently useless and unmeaning provision is retained, which allows citizens of Pennsylvania without license to peddle goods of their own make. However this may be, it was decided that the many acts on the subject being interpreted so as to form a complete system, the word "foreign" should receive the consideration mentioned above. And the Court held that it was not necessary to take out a license to peddle in Pennsylvania, goods made in any other State in the Union.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Washington on the 28th, gives this cheering view of the new administrations retrenchment proclivities: "The policy of retrenchment and economy of the new Administration has been begun with vigor, and all the Departments are cutting down their expenses rapidly. Secretary Boutwell is taking the lead, much toward saving the peoples money. He begins by a reduction of the clerical force in his own immediate office. He announces that no new appointments, whatever will be made, and that the places of the persons whom he has removed, and whom he intends to remove, will not be filled. This course is rendered necessary, not only by the economical policy which has been decided upon, but on account of the reduced appropriations for the present fiscal year. In the Printing Bureau about 70 female and 15 male employes have been notified that their services will not be required after the first of April. This reduction alone involves a saving of about $7,000 a month. A large reduction will also be made in each of the six Auditor's Offices, the work having largely fallen off. More employes were retained by Secretary McCullough than were necessary to do the current labor. In the Third Auditor's Office 350 clerks are at present employed, while the law allows but 278. Auditor Clarke is already looking about him and will soon make a large reduction. The Government Printing Office is also being improved by the retrenchment fever. The Post-Office and Interior Departments are following suit. The Administration, whatever else it accomplishes or fails to accomplish, bids fair to redeem all its promises in the way of reform, retrenchment and economy.

Relative to the rapidity with which General Grant works, in making appointments, since his hands have been loosened by the amendment to the Civil Tenure bill, a Washington correspondent says it was anticipated that the removals and appointments to office would begin to be made in earnest. Accordingly, to-day, the hundreds of office-seekers now here flocked to the Capitol and hung around the Senate Chamber, anxiously and nervously awaiting the arrival of the President's Secretary with his batch of nominations. At about 2 o'clock, Gen. Porter made his appearance, and after depositing with the Senate his sealed package of appointments he repaired to the Secretary's office, and there placed a list of the same for the public. In an instant a grand rush was made for this office, and soon there was scarcely standing room therein. The reporters of the afternoon papers tried in vain to secure copies of the names on the list, but the hungry, anxious and eager crowds rushed in pell-mell, and made a high time generally. It was amusing to see the expressions of the faces of these people after the list had been read. Of course none of the successful candidates were present, and all were disappointed. The score or more persons seeking the same office sought their Congressman, and each demanded explanations of the why and the wherefore. Profanity raged among all. In the evening there was great commotion in the hotel lobbies; a rush was made for the evening trains and extra cars were ordered on. The 8.40 train for New York was packed with the most dejected, pitiful, profane and demoralized crowd of men that ever left the city.

Two hundred and fifty thousand acres of goverment land were sold in California during March.

Gold closed, on Monday of last week, in New York, at 131. When Grant was inaugurated gold was worth 13[illegible]. Who will say, in view of the above facts, that we are not approaching the old scale of prices, and nearing specie payments? Before Grant's term of office closes, a dollar in paper will command as much as a dollar in gold; and if so, why need any one be troubled about the kind of money Government bonds should be cancelled with.

There has been much speculation among the politicians of Washington City recently, in regard to the delay in making the foreign appointments. It seems that this delay has been caused by a misunderstanding between the President and Secretary Fish about some thirty or forty nominations made by Mr. Washburne while he was in the State Department. Matters have been amicably arranged however, and the appointments have commenced, and are being more rapidly made than they can be acted on by the Senate.

The distance on the Pacific Railroad from Omaha to Sacramento is one thousand seven hundred and sixty miles. The Omaha line is now one thousand and sixty miles west of Omaha. The Sacramento line is five hundred and ninety-four miles east of that city, leaving a gap of one hundred and eight miles. There is now a contest going on at that gap between the two companies, as to where the two roads shall meet. The California end is desirous of having the junction at Ogden, one thousand and twenty-nine miles west of Omaha; but the Eastern line has already crossed Bear river, thirty-one miles west of Ogden, and will reach Monument Point before the California end comes up.—This is one thousand one hundred and five miles west of Omaha. It is to induce the Eastern line to stop building and await the arrival of the Western rail, that the contest is now going on. But, President Grant and his Cabinet have decided that the Omaha line shall go on until it meets the other.

Incredible as the statement may appear, there is one State in the Union not only out of debt, but with about one million dollars surplus.—Stranger still, this State is a Western State—Iowa. It has upwards of two hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars cash on hand; six hundred and fifty thousand dollars last year's taxes due and unpaid; upwards of three hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars of war claims against the United States, making its total resources over one million three hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars, while its only real indebtedness is for three hundred thousand dollars war and defence bonds, which it is paying off as fast as they can be called in. The Republicans are naturally jubilant over this result of their long control of that State, as they have a right to be. It strikes us they might venture to improve the Des Moines Rapids independent of aid from the general Government.

The United States Senate, in Executive session, on last Friday, took up the nomination of General Longstreet as Surveyor of Customs for the Port of New Orleans. Senators Cameron and Scott, of this State spoke in opposition to Longstreet's confirmation, for the reason of his alleged cruel and heartless conduct while marching his army corps thro' Pennsylvania, at the time of the battle of Gettysburg. This charge they based on an article which appeared in a number of "Blackwood's Magazine," from a British officer, serving with Gen. Lee at the time, who asserted therein that Longstreet said that he would have burnt, plundered, and otherwise devastated the country, had he not been afraid of demoralizing his troops. Kellogg and Sawyer defended the General on this point, with a statement to the effect that the writer misunderstood Longstreet's remarks. Gen Lee censured Longstreet for not going further in his devastations, and Longstreet replied that by the rules of modern warfare he might have gone further, but he thought more of the *morale* of his army than he did of plunder.

On Saturday last, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Gen. Longstreet.

A Washington letter says the members of the Cabinet are so hard at work that they can scarcely get time to look after their domestic concerns. None of them have yet become regularly domiciled and nearly all are living at hotels or in quarters. Secretary Fish and Secretary Cox are at the Ebbitt House; Secretary Borie and Postmaster General Creswell are at Willards; Secretary Boutwell still retains his old quarters as a member, on Twelfth street, his family being at home in Massachusetts; Attorney General Hoar is at the Rugby House, and Secretary Rawlins and wife are boarding in private quarters. The Postmaster General left his quarters long enough Saturday, for the first time, to make an attempt, in company with Mrs. Creswell, to find more desirable quarters than hotel life affords.

The Legislature has indicated a disposition to adjourn about the middle of April, which is not as early by considerable as was given out in the early days of the session. Precisely what is the reason for the protracted session does not appear on the surface. It is to be presumed that it can be found somewhere deeper down. Of this, however, we did not intend to write, but to say that, it is given out in a bewitchingly knowing way, that whenever the adjournment takes place it will not be until the twenty-seven illegal supernumerary officers of the House get something like sixteen or eighteen thousand dollars out of the State Treasury. The thing is said to be "set up," the so-called claims of the so-called officers having been to a considerable extent bought up by speculators at a great shave—which is in perfect keeping with the transaction throughout. We suggest that for the remainder of the session the people, and that portion of the press which has protested against the supernumeraries, keep a sharp eye on the Legislature.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

The melancholy fact of the insanity of Pierre Soule, says the New Orleans *Times*, of the 19th, can no longer be concealed. One of the brightest of intellects and bravest of spirits has sunk into hopeless imbecility. A rare genius has suffered a total eclipse. Passions once so strong, noble and generous; faculties that were wont to engage the admiration of all, to illumine all subject and diffuse a radiance in all circles, have succumbed to some mysterious power, and now thick darkness and debility possess the mind and soul of one of the most gifted of our citizens.

Forty-First Congress.

MONDAY, March 29, 1869.

SENATE.—The Vice President presented the joint resolutions of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and South Carolina, ratifying the XVth Amendment to the Constitution. A joint resolution was passed continuing the pay of enlisted men until the 30th of June, 1870; also, dropping from the rolls of the army officers absent without leave. Several bills and resolutions were being presented and offered, when a message was received from the House announcing its non-concurrence in the Senate amendment to the Tenure of Office Act. After considerable debate, the Senate insisted on the amendment, and asked for a Committee of Conference. The Senate then went into executive session, and adjourned.

HOUSE.—Under the call of States, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, and referred. There was a lengthy debate on the Senate bill to amend the judiciary system of the United States. Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute, which, after some discussion, was finally passed by a strictly party vote. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 30.

SENATE.—The bill continuing the Freedmen's Hospitals at Richmond, Vicksburg, and the District of Columbia, passed. Sundry bills and resolutions were submitted, and considerable debate was had on the question of referring the bill granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railway, and it continued during the morning hour, when the Supplementary Currency bill—which after full debate and the adoption and rejection of various amendments,—finally passed. The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, but before any action was had, the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The appointment of a Conference Committee on the Tenure of Office bill, was announced. The bill renewing Miller's patent improvement for Surface Condencers to Steam Engines passed; also, the bill for the reissue of Atkin's Self-raker patent passed; also, Clark's fastnings for hay and manure forks passed. Mr. Schenck moved to recede from the disagreement to the Senate amendment to the Tenure of Office Act, but the House refused, by a vote of 60 to 106. Messrs. Butler, Washburne and Bingham were appointed on part of the House Committee of Conference. The House adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 6th of April. The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio river at Paducah, Ky., was passed. After discussing and amending the bill in relation to the taxing of distilled liquors and tobacco was passed, when the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.

SENATE.—The House joint resolution for adjournment on April 6th, was taken up and discussed during the morning hour without coming to any conclusion; but the weight of the argument was decidedly against so early an adjournment. Several amendments to the appropriation bill were agreed to. Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee of Conference on the Tenure of Office Act, made a report which he said was agreed upon by the Committee of Conference. It provides that when an officer has been suspended by the President, he may be reinstated at the end of the next session of the Senate, unless the nomination of his successor has been confirmed in the meantime. The report was agreed to. The Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE.—Several joint resolutions were agreed to, among which was one directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Homestead laws as to count service in the army as part of the five years required of settlers. The House then discussed [illegible] ernment for Mississippi; but were interrupted at 2 p. m., by the report from the Committee of Conference on the Senate amendment to the Tenure of Office Act, which, after discussion, was agreed to. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 1.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of Joseph N. Casavo, a citizen of the United States, setting forth the indignities imposed upon him and his brother by the authorities of the Spanish Government in Cuba, and asking for redress, by the interposition of the United States Government. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A joint resolution requiring every person petitioning for the removal of their political disabilities to accompany his petition with a sworn statement, over his own signature, of the ground upon which he asks relief, passed. A resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to appoint guardians for minor Indian children entitled to pensions or bounties, passed. A number of bills and resolutions were reported and offered. The bill to authorize the purchase of land from the Osage Indians, passed. The Indian appropriation bill was then discussed and amended, but without further action the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution passed to appoint a Committee to make an examination of the revision of the tariff laws, and of laws and regulations relating to Custom Houses and Bonded Warehouses, with authority to examine witnesses, take testimony, and sit during vacation at such times and places as may be deemed advisable. A number of bills were presented; after which the House resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the organization of a Provisional Government for the State of Mississippi; which, after the call for the previous question, was postponed till the first of December next. The case of Covode vs. Foster was called up, but before it was disposed of the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 2.

SENATE.—A resolution was offered in favor of the construction of a ship canal from the St. Lawrence river to Lake Champlain. A protest from Kentucky Loyalists against the removal of political disabilities from rebels of that State, was presented and referred. Many bills were presented, among them one for promoting a uniform coinage of gold and silver with that of other nations; it provides for the establishment of a new standard of weight and fineness, for United States coinage; the bill is precisely the same as that offered last year. It was referred to the committee on finance. A bill was reported for the settlement of claims for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished or taken by the United States within the States in rebellion during the late war. The bill to extend the time for the construction of a railroad from St. Croix lake, or river, to the west end of Lake Superior was taken up and discussed till the close of the morning hour, when the Indian appropriation bill came up in order and passed. The Senate then went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced to prevent vexatious land litigation; referred to the appropriate committee. The river and harbor appropriation bill was reported, and made the special order for Saturday. The debate on the Covode *versus* Foster contested election case occupied nearly all day, but was without general interest; the whole subject was finally recommitted to the committee with instructions to report on the merits of the case. The bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad company to extend its branch line from a point near Portland, Oregon, to Puget's Sound, and to connect the same with the main line at the Cascade Mountains, the Company not to be entitled to any subsidies, money, bonds or lands, except such lands as may be included in the right of way, was taken up, amended and passed. After some further uninteresting business, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 3.

SENATE.—The Reconstruction Committee had a long and interesting session this morning relative to Texas and Virginia. It is understood they will report in favor of postponing the election in the former, and of deferring action in the case of the latter until the next session. Among the many nominations received from the President, was that of Alex. Murdock, of Washington county, Marshal of the Western Dist. of Pennsylvania, and Chas. M. Merrick, of New Brighton, Collector of the XXIVth District of Pa. The bill to extend the time for the construction of a railroad from St. Croix Lake to Bayfield, on Lake Superior, passed finally. After considerable discussion the Senate voted to adjourn on the 10th inst.

HOUSE.—the resolution rescinding orders for Printing Treasury accounts and evidence in the Busteed impeachment, the Alaska case and Overland Mail contract case came up in order, and after some modification, was adopted. The Deficiency bill was taken up, discussed at length, amended, and passed. The House agreed to the Senate amendment to adjourn on Saturday, April 10th. Adjourned.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

MONDAY March 29, 1869.

SENATE.—The Senate will meet for business to-morrow, to which time it adjourned on Friday last.

HOUSE.—Several private and local bills were presented. A bill protecting contingent interests in the personal property of any decedant, authorizing the owner of such interest to require executors and administrators to make and exhibit in the Registers office an account of trust within one year from the time of granting administration. Passed finally. Several bills were reported, when the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 30.

SENATE.—Two hundred bills were called up and passed finally. They were all of a local or private nature; none of any general interest.

HOUSE.—The private calendar, of near three hundred bills, occupied the day. Mr. Josephs, from the committee to investigate the charge against James McCauley (House Messenger) of having carried to Philadelphia a bill which Mr. Josephs had passed, boasting it should never reach the Senate for final passage, reported for his dismissal; after some discussion, it was finally recommitted to the committee with instructions to notify McCauly to appear in self defence. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY March 31.

SENATE.—A number of bills and resolutions were offered and presented. The bill making Good Friday a public holiday, passed finally. The Appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed all the evening. The most important amendment incorporated in the bill by the Senate Committee are three thousand dollars to each member of the Greenbank contested Election Committee; ten thousand dollars for additional building for Gettysburg battle painting, other paintings, battle flags and relics; three thousand dollars for railroad, canal, and coal map, accompanying Auditor General's Report; six thousand dollars to print the botanical survey of Professor Porter, of Lafayette College; five hundred to each member of Committee on Board of State Charities; one hundred thousand for Danville Asylum; twenty-five thousand for Erie Marine Hospital. The Pittsburgh School of Design was thrown out. The Senate amend by including fifteen hundred dollars for piano and one thousand for incidental expenses in the Executive Mansion.

HOUSE.—A bill relating to suits brought by residents of other States against residents of Pennsylvania, fendant making affidavit and showing that witnesses of both parties reside in the county and State in which plaintiff resides, and where the cause of action originates, the Court shall order a discontinuance of suit. If defendant shall deliver to plaintiff a power of attorney authorizing any attorney of the county and State, plaintiff to accept service of process, costs to abide result of the action. Passed finally. The bill authorizing the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to issue twenty millions of dollars mortgage bonds to build a double track and branches, passed finally. The Fox bill was then discussed till adjournment.

THURSDAY, April 1.

SENATE.—The appropriation bill was under discussion; the clause giving three hundred dollars to each of the Commissioners of the sinking fund was struck out. So was the clause appropriating two thousand dollars salary to the State Historian; and fourteen hundred each to two Clerks. But a motion to reduce the salaries of members of the Legislature from one thousand dollars to seven hundred dollars, was rejected. An amendment to pay the members three dollars a day for actual service was also rejected. An amendment striking out the Governor's piano, was also rejected. An amendment abolishing the franking privilege. Passed. The bill was not perfected when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Sheep Brokers bill passed finally. The bill increasing the amount of property exempt from sale on execution against persons having families from three hundred dollars to five hundred dollars, and nullifying all waivers of its provisions, passed finally. The Oil Pipe bill, after considerable discussion was indefinitely postponed. The Senate bill making Good Friday a public holiday, passed finally. The bill from the Senate regulating the taking of game, was under consideration when the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 2.

SENATE.—The appropriation bill still continued under discussion and amendment, and the pruning knife was vigorously applied. Two thousand dollars for the Philadelphia School of Design, was stricken out. The motion to appropriate twenty-five hundred dollars to St. Mary's, (Sisters of Charity), Titusville, was disagreed to. The appropriation to the New Brighton Retreat was defeated. A motion to increase the appropriation for the Mexican Monument dedication to fifteen hundred dollars was disagreed to, and the entire appropriation stricken out. The Erie Marine Hospital was reduced from twenty-five thousand to ten thousand dollars. Fifteen hundred dollars for a piano for the Governor was also stricken out. As thus cut down, the bill passed finally.

HOUSE.—The only important action was the final passage of the Senate bill authorizing corporations to increase bonded obligations and capital stock; and the passage of Mr. Wilson's bill imposing a tax of one per cent. on National Banks and Savings Institutions, in lieu of other tax. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 3.

HOUSE.—The bill authorizing the Receivers of the Petroleum and Venango Banks to lift the bonds deposited with the Auditor General for the security of note holders, the Receivers having given proper security, was taken up and passed finally. The appropriation bill came from the Senate, whose amendments were disagreed to, and a Committee of Conference appointed. Adjourned.

THE Senate, on Monday of last week, confirmed the following Presidential appointments, to wit: George Earle, of Maryland, First Assistant Postmaster General, Sice Skinner, removed; F. O. Goodrich, Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia; Geo. Bergner, Postmaster, at Harrisburg, Pa., and Alfred B. Dade, Postmaster at Indianapolis, Ind.

THE Tenure-of-Office imbroglio is at last settled. On last Wednesday the Conference Committee succeeded in reaching an agreement which was promptly ratified by both Houses, then approved by General Grant and is now the law of the land. Here is the bill as passed:

That the first and second sections of the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1868, be and the same are hereby repealed, and in lieu of said repealed sections the following are hereby enacted;

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That every person holding any civil office to which he has been, or hereafter may be, appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall become duly qualified to act therein, *shall be entitled to hold such office during the term for which he shall have been appointed*, unless sooner removed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, *or by the appointment, with the like advice and consent, of a successor in his place*, except as herein otherwise provided

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That during any recess of the Senate the President is hereby empowered in his discretion to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the senate, except Judges of the United States Courts, *until the end of the next session of the Senate*, and to designate some suitable person, subject to be removed in his discretion or by the designation of another, to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the meantime, and such persons, so designated shall take the oaths, and give the bonds required by law to be taken and given by the suspended officer, and shall during the time he performs his duties, be entitled to the salary and emoluments of such offices, no part of which shall belong to the officer suspended; and it shall be the duty of the President, within thirty days after the commencement of every session of the Senate, except for any office which in his opinion ought not to be filled, to nominate persons to fill all vacancies in office which exist prior to the meeting of the Senate, whether temporarily filled or not, and so in place of all officers suspended; *and if the Senate during such session shall refuse to advise and consent to an appointment in the place of such suspended officer, then, and not otherwise, the President shall nominate another person as soon as practicable to said session of the Senate for said office.*

Registrar of the Treasury.

President Grant on Friday nominated to the Senate Hon. John Allison, of Pennsylvania, for Register of the Treasury, and no better appointment could have been made. Mr. Allison was born in Beaver County, his father, James Allison having removed to that county upon its organization in 1802. His paternal grandfather Col. James Allison, was an early settler of Westmoreland county, having located there in 1773. He was of Scotch descent, and was an old fashioned gentleman of the highest type of integrity and honor. He was a member of the "Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery and the Amelioration of the African Race," incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and presided over by Benjamin Franklin. His father, James Allison, was a member of the Beaver Bar and practiced with great success until his withdrawal in 1845. He was twice elected to Congress from the Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, &c., district—in 1822 and 1824 but from a distaste for political life resigned his seat before the expiration of his term.

Hon. John Allison, the new Register of the Treasury, read law under his father, but never practiced. He was elected for three sessions to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and at the session of 1850 made an anti-slavery report from a committee appointed to "inquire into our key note of Republicanism, as now held by the republican party. This report was highly commended by all true anti-slavery men of that day, and gave its author such prominance that in the fall of 1850, he was elected to the Thirty second Congress, and in December, 1851, he took his seat as an anti-slavery Whig. This was at the time when compromises were popular, and anti-slavery men completely under the ban, and when many who were elected as anti-slaverymen quailed under the power of slavery in Washington. But amid all this, Mr. Allison stood to his colors with such men as J. R. Giddings, Horace Mann, Chas. Allen, Amos Tuck, Thomas M. Howe, of Pennsylvania, and others. His district being changed, he was defeated in 1852, but was re-elected by a large majority in 1854. His speech on slavery, delivered in April, 1856, had the largest circulation of any speech delivered at that session in the House, except perhaps, the speech of Mr. Colfax on the Kansas laws. He was one of the *first* to advocate the organization of the Republican party, and presided over the first Republican State Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia in May, 1856. Mr. A. was chairman of our delegation in the National Convention, which nominated Fremont, although he was for John McLean. He was at the Chicago Convention in 1860 for Seward and then for Lincoln. He never attached himself to rings and cliques, and, *according* to his *ability* has done as much as any Pennsylvanian in sustaining the principles of the party now triumphant in the elevation of General Grant. He will make a faithful officer in the Treasury.—*Pitts. Commercial.*

The Lukiest Man in America.

From the Correspondence of the Cin'ti. Times.

At the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, are nineteen citizens of Montana, the most distant of our possessions. They came three thousand miles across mountains, deserts, prairies and rivers, in ten days, to purchase goods and supplies for Helena, now the capital of Montana. With them is the famous "Quartz King," James W. Whitlatch, whose history is a romance transcending the wildest vagaries of fiction in interest and incident. As a representative man he illustrates the power of energy and perseverance in conquering obstacles interposed to pioneer life, and moulding fate to human purposes.

Sim Whitlatch, as he is called, was born in Pennsylvania, of indigent parents, and the death of his father left him to shift for himself at the age of eight years. In 1850 he accompanied an acquaintance on the way to California as far as Kansas, where his friend, awed by the perils of the journey, deserted him and returned to the States.

Whitlatch hired as a cattle driver, pushed on to Colorado, and, after the season of hay making, commenced mining on his own account. By diligence and perseverance he accumulated some $5000, which he lost by wild-cat speculation. He spent three years in this region, with variable fortune, and moved on to Nevada, where he was more successful, and again lost all by imprudent ventures. With nothing but his rifle and mining kit, in 1865, he wandered across Idaho to the placer diggings of Montana, whose productiveness had just attracted attention. Here he was so delighted with the picturesque beauty and fertility of the country that he decided, for the first time during his adventurous wanderings, to settle and begin anew. With only twenty-five cents in his pocket, he commenced prospecting for gold. Concluding that where so much gold abounded on the surface it must come from some where, he set about finding the origin. For weeks he wandered up and down the canons, built himself a cabin, and pursued his labors amid the jeers of old miners, who had been discouraged in the search before. After months of labor and trials enough to discourage any less determined man, one day his experienced eye discovered, in a lucky "gopher hole," an unusual quantity of specimens of gold bearing quartz. Inspired with renewed hope he plied his pick and shovel, and at a distance of three feet below the surface uncovered the long sought vein, now known as the Union Mine, whence he derived the foundation of his fortune, and from which his successors, the N. York Mining Company, to whom he sold—to enable him to prospect further—will continue to obtain untold millions. It is said that this mine alone contains ore enough to employ a thousand men in digging for a hundred years.

Whitlach, however, continued his investigations and opened other mines equally rich, procured stamping mills and batteries, enlisted new capital and enterprise, incited emigration to Helena—then a little collection of miners' huts—and to-day, at the age of twenty six, is worth a million dollars.

NEWS SUMMARY.

THE Legislature of Nova Scotia will meet on Thursday, April 29.

GEN. Sickles has declined the mission to Mexico.

PNEUMONIA prevails to an alarming extent in California.

AT New York all vessels from the Southern ports are rigidly inspected at Quarantine.

A furious wind and snow storm prevailed for several hours, on Wednesday last, at Dubuque, Iowa.

TRAINS on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad now run within seven miles of Council Bluffs.

The Rutland, Vt., incendiaries were sentenced to the State Prison for ten years each.

AN earthquake was felt with considerable force on Thursday in San Jose, Stockton and Petaluma, California.

Nearly the entire business portion of Rodney, Miss., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 31st ult.—Loss, $200,000 partilly insured.

The Indians made a raid on Scipio, two hundred and thirty miles south of Salt Lake, last Saturday, and captured one hundred head of stock.

A. M. Clapp, the recently elected Public Printer, has disposed of his own and his son's interest in the Buffalo *Express* to his former partners.

General Ruchanan has relinquished the command of the department of Lousiana to General Mower, and the district of Louiana is discontinued.

Gen. A. S. Webb has assumed command in Virginia, and has issued an order reinstating Govener Well. Col. Stow is appointed Adjuant General.

THE Ohio Republican State Central Committee, have decided to hold a Convention at Columbus, on the 23d of June next.

A MAZATLAN letter states that a body of Cuban politicians near there have raised the American flag, and that a large expedition with arms, amunition, etc., has safely landed.

THE New Galt House, erected at Louisville, and furnished at a cost of over a million of dollars, was opened last Monday. It is said to be the largest hotel in the South or West.

HARRISON P. Turner, aged 51, a commission merchant of Baltimore, committed suicide last week by cutting his throat with a razor.

THE body of Montague Dean, a Sing Sing convict, who died from the effects of showering at the hands of a keeper, has been disinterred for the purpose of holding an inquest.

SILVER has been discovered in the mountains near Sonora, about seventy miles from San Francisco. There is a great rush of people there, and claims are rapidly staked off.

AN insane pauper named Joseph Bloomfield, was burned to death in the Peoria (Ill) Poor House on Tuesday. His bed took fire and he was too weak to escape from it. He was almost burned to a crisp.

JOHN TIEGE, one of the oldest citizens of Tiffin, Ohio, and a member of the City Council, was drowned in the Sandusky river last week. He was assisting his son to recover a fish net which his son had lost in the river near that place.

GENERAL G. W. Jones, formerly U. S. Senator from Iowa, Minister to Bogota, and during the early part of the war an inmate of Fort Lafayette, has been nominated for Mayor of Dubuke by the Democrats.

ADAM PRICE was hung at Ironton on Friday last, for the murder of a man named Halgenburg, in October last. He alleged that Andrew Spears, his confederate, who was sent to the penitentiary for life, was more guilty than he.

SECRETARY Boutwell has given official notice that interest coupons payable on the first of May next, will now be paid on presentation at the proper offices, upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

—Omaha dispatches say that Henry Hickman, a prominent member of the First Baptist Church, under arrest for falsely and maliciously assaulting the character of Mrs. Vermate, wife of the pastor, was found guilty.

—Tuesday a boat containing two soldiers from Fort Adams, and a boy named Lynch, was capsizd in Newport Harbor, R. I. Miss Ida Lewis, daughter of the keeper of the light house, put out in a boat and saved the two soldiers, but the boy sunk just as she reached him.

NEWS from Gen. Custor to March 21st, states that his expedition has terminated successfully. He has rescued Mrs. Morgan and Miss White from the Cheyennes, and made the Indians promise to come into their reservations, holding three chiefs as security for their compliance.

ON Friday last among other nominations sent to the Senate by the President for confirmation was that of B. F. Joubert, (colored) for the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana. If the Democrats were still in doubt whether the President was a Radical or not, this should satisfy them that "he is sound on the goose question."

AT Milwaukee, on Tuesday of last week, while a party of workingmen were tearing away the old gas building, preparatory to the erection of a new one, the wall fell, burying the contractor, Carl Busack, and a workman named John Settgash. The latter was taken from the ruins a mangled corpse. Mr. Busack was taken out terribly bruised.

THE gentleman whose neck was accidently broken by falling into a cellar in Kansas City, last week, was Thomas C. Bowie, belonging to the Engineer Corps of the North Missouri Railroad. He was the nephew of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson; also, of the present Governor of Maryland, and he was formerly connected with the United States Coast Survey.

IT is stated that the accredited agents of the Cuban insurrectionsts are earnestly at work in Washington with Congressmen and others, endeavoring to secure some recognition from the United States in favor of their cause. It is announced that an office will be opened there this week for the sale of bonds of the Cuban Insurrectionary Government, and that Senor. Lemas is perfecting arrangements to that end.

A dispatch states the rescinding of General Sherman's order, directing staff officers and heads of army bureaus to report to him instead of the Secretary of War, was made by the President, at the solicitation of Secretary Rawlins, who said he would rather resign than only serve as an ornamental figure head. The system instituted by General Sherman it was found did not work very harmoniously.

—A man named Kimball, who was captured by the Indians in 1847, has just made his appearance in St. Louis, with a wife and one child. He has led a genuine savage life for over twenty years. His wife was also a captive reared by the Indians from childhood. He found her mother in another tribe. All she knows of English she has learned from her husband.

—Montana advices state that the soldiers and citilens who went in pursuit of the Indians after the late fight near Yellow Stone, captured the stolen stock, but did not overtake the Indians. Two Indians implicated in the attack on Diamond Railroad train were hung at Sun River. A band of Indians made a raid on a saw mill near Benton Creek, twenty miles from Diamond City, a few days ago, but they were repulsed by the workmen. The Indians succeded however, in running off the stock belonging to the mill.

AT Chicago, a young married man named Edward Best, book keeper in the piano warehouse of Higgins, committed suicide Tuesday morning, by taking an overdose of morphine. An examination of Mr. Best's books, a few says since, at the suggestion of some party in New York, led to the discovery that he had been engaged in some fraudulent transactions, and this exposition was, no doubt, the cause of the rash act.

AT Princeton, Peoria county, Illinois, on Monday evening of last week, Joseph A. Newkirk, son-in-law of Joseph Parnell, entered the house of the latter, armed with a large corn knife, and declared his intention of murdering the whole family. He first attacked Mr. Parnell, who was laying sick at the time, and mutulated him, cutting him badly in the head, neck, and hands. Finally, yielding to the entreaties of the family he desisted, and upon their giving up all the money in the house, he took a horse from the stable and went to Peoria. He was arrested there by the police, and imprisoned for trial.

A Mystery Solved.

On Friday morning, November 15, 1867, Captain E. Godfrey Rehrer, a resident of Tremont, this county, and engaged in the mining of coal at Donaldson, with Messrs. Thomas Smith and John Albrighton, Sr., left his home at an early hour to keep a business appointment at the colliery. He did not reach the colliery, and after several days had elapsed without anything being heard of him, it was suspected that he had been murdered on the road. Large rewards were offered for any information of the fate of Captain Rehrer; the police were set to work, and his partners were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in his disappearance. They were subsequently discharged from custody; there being no evidence to hold them. Time went on, and still nothing was discovered in reference to the fate of Captain Rehrer. The community will remember the operations of the "detective" Carpenter in connection with this case, and the arrest of Mr. David Lomison, of Donaldson, on a charge of being concerned in the supposed murder. Captain Rehrer's immediate family were plunged into the deepest distress: Mr. Lomison was driven into bankruptcy; and Messrs. Smith and Albrighton were forced by public opinion to leave the country.

The affair was buried in the deepest mystery until inauguration day of March 4th, when all the facts connected with Capt. Rehrer's disappearance was revealed to Mr. George W. Cole, of Tamaqua, by the Captain himself. Mr. Cole, we might state, is well acquainted with Rehrer. While he was standing on a side-walk in Washington, looking at the line forming for the procession, he observed a soldier in a detachment of Marines Corps, wearing the chevron of a sergeant. He recognized him at once as Rehrer, and much to the astonishment of the commissioned officer in command, and to Rehrer's surprise, who denied that he was himself, he seized him by the collar for the purpose of dragging him to a private room in a hotel close by and having an explanation of his actions. The officer in command of the detachment soon understood from Mr. Cole the state of the case, and consented that Rehrer should accompany him to a private room. That having been done, Rehrer confessed to Cole that the motive for his decamping in the manner he had done was the fact that he was heavily indebted to his father, father-in-law, and others, and that he saw no prospect of extricating himself from his pecuniary liabilities.

He said that he first went to Treverton, where he worked as a laborer. From there he went to Baltimore where he was employed in a similar occupation. One day, seeing in the streets of that city a citizen of Schuylkill county, he became fearful of being recognized and left suddenly without even waiting to receive his wages. From Baltimore he went to Philadelphia and enlisted in the Marine Corps anticipating that he would soon be sent on shipboard to some foreign station. In this he was sent to Washington, where it has since been stationed.

These are briefly the facts as told by Rehrer himself. If aware of the annoyance, distress, and expense which have resulted from his conduct, which we presume, he is, and appreciating them, his feeling of remorse and sorrow are not to be envied.—*Miner's Journal.*

GEORGE S. Twitchell, jr., sentenced to be executed on the 8th of April, for the murder of his mother-in-law, made a confession on Saturday morning last. He says:

"I went to my room on the night of the murder, and instead of going to bed I laid down on the lounge and fell asleep. My wife was in bed at the time. I was aroused by repeated calls, and ran down stairs, where I found her much excited, saying, 'I have had a quarrel with mother, and killed her; save or help me to hide it. We then threw the body out of the window. I went down stairs and washed my hands. My wife went to bed where she remained until the servant girl arrived. We were in bed about twenty minutes. I made a solemn vow to the Eternal God that I would never reveal it, but I cannot keep it any longer. I am very sorry that I said I knew nothing about it, but I did it with the vow in my mind to save my wife. I now make this disclosure that I may have peace with God. GEO. S. TWITCHELL, JR."

This confession creates much excitement. The case has been carried before the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, by counsel for the prisoner. It is said that Mrs. Twitchell has fled the city.

Supscriptions to the amount of $50,000 have been made, in New York, for a Home for aged and infirm baptists

New Advertisements.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENN'A, PITTSBURGH, April 3rd, 1869.

This is to give notice:

That on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of John W. Cooper, of Beaver Falls, in the County of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belongin to such Bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huron House in New Brighton, Pa., before P. A. Knox, Esq., Register, on the 12th day of May, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

apr7:4t.

TEACHERS WANTED.—One Principal and three assistant Teachers wanted for the Beaver Union School. Applications received up to April 19th. School to open April 26th.

SALARY—Principal $80 per month. Assistant, $40. By order of the Board.

J. LEDLIE, Sec'y.

mar 31:3t. [Radical and Local copy.]

New Advertisements.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES of all kinds.

ALSO, BAGGAGE BARROWS WAREHOUSE TRUCKS.

COPYING PRESSES,

IMPROVED MONEY DRAWERS.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 166 Second Avenue, near Wood St., Pittsburgh.

SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY.

apr7:6mos.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale lots in a Town which he has recently laid out, adjoining the borough of Rochester, Pa., about fifteen minutes walk from Rochester Station, East on the Pittsburgh road. The lots all contain one acre of land and upwards, and purchasers are at liberty to take one or more, as it may suit their convenience. These lots present a very desirable location for

PRIVATE RESIDENCES,

Of business men and mechanics.

TERMS REASONABLE.

For further information inquire on the premises. G. W. MILLER.

apr7:2t.

SPRING OPENING!

SPRING OPENING!

1869. AT 1869.

J. H. BENCE'S,

J. H. BENCE'S,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Now Opening a Splendid stock of

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, &C.,

LUSTRES, ALPCAAS, MUSLINS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, PIKAYS, PRINTS, NAINSOOK, SWISSES, CAMBRICS, &C.

Spring Shawls! Spring Shawls!

New style dress skirts, Balmoral and the seamless skirt, Hoop Skirts, corsets, handkerchiefs, hoisery, Gloves, Buttons, &c., &c.

LADIES' READY MADE UNDERWEAR.

☞Special attention paid to kid gloves, Alexander's best always on hand.

Gentlemen's Furnishing GOODS,

Good fitting White Shirts.

MILLINERY GOODS!

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons, &c.

By far the largest stock of millinery goods ever brought to this county, and cheaper than you can buy them at any other place.

Hats and Bonnets altered, cleaned and done over, Cheap.

EMBROIDERIES.

A very large selection on hand.

FANCY GOODS!

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

Our Goods are sold at Pittsburgh prices

Thanking our many friends and patrons for past favors, we would respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring them that we will leave nothing undone to deserve the same. Remember

WE CANNOT BE UNDER-SOLD.

Now is the best time to buy.

J. H. BENCE,

apr7;1y. Third Street, Beaver.

GRANTS CABINET.—The excitement about the Cabinet being over, and "all quiet on the Potomac," a new excitement has sprung up at Dr. J. D. Coffin's Union Store, corner Bridge and Rhode Island streets, Rochester, Pa. In addition to a general assortment of drugs, patent medicines, perfumeries, oils, paints, putty, &c., I have just received an elegant assortment of boots and shoes, among which may be found some of the finest and best kinds of Ladies', Misses and childrens shoes, all new and bright—no old fashioned, second hand stock. If you want to buy to buy a fashionable, shoe 25 per cent cheaper than they are sold at any other shoe store in the county this is the place. If you want a pair of extra fine Balmorals or Galters, Polish top, or slippers, this the place, J. D. COFFIN.

P. S. Physicians perscriptions put up carefully. Having retired from the practice of medicine, consequently will not attend any professional calls.

apr7:4t. J. D. C., M. D.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the annual lists of assessments of Internal Revenue Taxes upon the incomes of 1868 made by the several Assistant Assessors of the 24 collection district of Pennsylvania will be open for inspection at the assessors office in Washington Pa., from the 5th to the 15th day of April next, during which time persons aggrieved may make appeals from what they may consider erroneous assessments. All appeals must be in writing, specifying particularly the matter of complaint respecting which a decision is requested.

JAMES B. RUPLE,

Assessor 24th District of Penn'a

Washington, Pa., March 27, 1869.

apr7:3t.

FRUIT TREES,

VINES AND BERRIES.

10,000 No. 1, 1 year old seedling peach trees, at $5 00 per 100; also several thousand grapevines at $5 00 per hundred. also gooseberry bushes, $5 00 per hundred. A variety American seedling strawberry plants, Wilson's Albany 75 cts. per hundred, $5 00 per thousand; Agriculturist plants $1 00 per hundred; Triumph degan $1 00 per hundred, $7 50 per thousand. Burs new pine, $1 00 per hundred. $7 50 per thousand.

Nursery one mile west of Beaver on the Tuscarawas Road, in Brighton tp.

apr7:4t. GEORGE ENGLE

For Sale.—The residence of Commander Gillis, on Third Street, borough of Beaver, house contains eight rooms, large pantry, good closets, cupboards and wash-house, fine cisters, pump in the wash-house, all in good order. Lot contains every variety of fruit. Terms easy. Inquire of Mrs. Gillis, on the premises, or Mr. R. F. Wilson. ALSO, two lots corner of Elk and Fifth Streets, very low. Inquire as above. apr7:3t.

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, April 7, 1869.

Circulation Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

Time.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square, 10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
1/4 column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00
1/2 column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	60 00
1 column,	22 00	30 00	38 00	80 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 27th of March, 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Mar. 28,	51 deg.	70 deg.	53 deg
" 29,	51 deg.	52 deg.	42 deg
" 30,	43 deg.	45 deg.	42 deg
" 31,	39 deg.	42 deg.	36 deg
Apr. 1,	34 deg.	43 deg.	44 deg
" 2,	43 deg.	40 deg.	34 deg
" 3,	32 deg.	32 deg.	32 deg

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Standard Scales—Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
For Sale—G. W. Miller.
For Sale—Mrs. Gillis.
Spring Opening—J. H. Bence.
Grant's Cabinet—John D. Coffin.
U. S. Internal Revenue—Jas. Ruple.
Fruit Trees—George Engle.
Bankruptcy—John W. Cooper.
Special Notices—J. H. Bence.
Special Notices—Speyerer & Sons.
Special Notice—Mrs. S. D. Marquis.
Special Notice—Milo A Townsend & Son.
Special Notice—Capt. H. M. Donahoo.
Special Notice—G. M. Fields.
Special Notices—Mrs. E. H. Beacom.
Boots & Shoes—H. Merz.
For Sale—J. H. Cunningham.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last issue:

Jas. White, Seventy-Six,	$4 00
Wm. H. Bruce, New Sheffield,	5 00
National Bank, New Brighton,	2 00
R. E. & H. Hoops, New Brighton,	4 00
Chamberlin White, Beaver Falls,	2 00
Rev. R. Morrow, Pittsburgh,	1 00
Wm. B. Smith, Hookstown,	2 00
Wm. Shrodes, Economy,	2 00
George Elliott, Beaver,	2 00
H. M. Donahoo, Beaver,	2 00
Shannon Workman, Beaver,	3 33
G. S. Barker, New Brighton,	4 00
J. H. Cunningham, New Brighton,	1 00
David Reid, Seventy-Six,	2 00
Wm. Reid, Seventy-Six,	4 00
Rev. S. C. Reid, Mercer county,	1 00
Mrs. A. Irons, Butler county,	1 00

Adjourned Meeting of County Committee.—The Republican County Committee of Beaver County will meet, pursuant to adjournment, on Monday April 12th, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the Court House in Beaver. A full attendance of the members is requested.
H. HICE, Chr'n.

The call of the county Committee for the Republican primary meetings does not appear in the *Argus* this week, from the fact that it has not yet been issued by the Committee. The rules and regulations to govern the party under the Crawford county system will be somewhat lengthy, and the Committee, at its meeting here on last Monday, did not succeed in drafting the whole of them. The Committee meets again on next Monday, at which time we presume the rules and regulations will be matured and given to the public.

The telegraph yesterday brought us the news of the appointment of Charles M. Merrick, Esq., of New Brighton, as collector for the 24th Penn'a District. Mr. Merrick is about 36 years of age, and for several years was Teller of the Bank at New Brighton. For the past two or three years he has been engaged in the manufacture of stoves, &c., in that place. He is an excellent accountant, a man of good habits, and enjoys the confidence of the whole community. That he will make a capital officer is conceded by all. His confirmation by the Senate is not [illegible].

A Correction.—We were in error last week when we stated that the adjourned court for this county would be held on *Wednesday, April 28th.* We should have said Tuesday, April 27th.

100 barrels of Canton City Mills Flour, just received, and for sale wholesale and retail, in Rochester, Pa., at the store of
SPEYERER & SONS.

I desire to express my thanks to the four young ladies of Beaver who made me the recipient of a donation on last Saturday night, and will give their names in the next issue if desirable.
A PRINTER.

For a stylish Bonnet or Spring Hat, go to Bence's, Beaver.

Pittsburgh Conference.—The next annual conference of the M. E. Church will be held at Johnstown, this State. The people of Salem, Ohio, made an effort to have it held in that town, but Johnstown beat them.

Wax Flowers, &c.—Mrs. S. D. Marquis will teach a class in wax flowers and antique drawing at her residence on Elk street, in Beaver Pa., commencing on Monday April 12th, 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Terms $5 for wax flowers and $2 for antique drawing. It

Local and *Radical* please copy.

100 barrels of Clements' & Stevens' best brand of Flour just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, in Rochester, Pa., at the store of SPEYERER & SONS

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office in Beaver C. H., Pa., April 1st, 1869: Hiram Johnson; G. C. Manville, Esq.; Miss Kate Mansfield; Wm. John McClain, Esq.; Mr. Wm. Niblock 2; Samuel Scott; Mr. George Smith; Alex. R. Thompson, Esq.; David L. Walker 2.
MARY. A. McGAFFICK, P. M.

SPRING Hats and Bonnets of every description, very cheap, at Bence's, Beaver.

Arrest of an Insane Man.—Officers Wilson and Johnson yesterday brought a man named E. W. Beyha to the lock-up. It appears that Beyha came from Freedom, Beaver county, and while on the train, caused something of a sensation by way of throwing a package of bills, containg $130, from the car window, and also making other demonstrations, which led to the impression that he was insane. He states that he was a year in Dixmont once.—*Pitts. Com. March 31.*

50 barrels of New Creek Flour just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, in Rochester, Pa., at the store of
SPEYERER & SONS.

Jumped the Track.—Saturday morning about six o'clock, the New Brighton Accommodation train on the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R., met with an accident near Rochester by the breaking of a wheel of the locomotive tender, the jarring of which caused two of the cars to jump the track. The train was delayed several hours by the accident, but fortunately no one was hurt.

ONE lot of Lake Lime and Akron cement, suitable for cistern building, just received and for sale in Rochester, Pa., at the store of SPEYERER & SONS.

Almost every paper that comes to hand brings us the intelligence of the prevalence of hydrophobia in dogs. Many persons have lost their lives recently from having been bitten by them. Cincinnati imposes a tax of five dollars upon every owner of a dog; and every cur found running at large without a muzzle is killed. Many of the towns and boroughs of our own State are moving in the matter of protecting their inhabitants from the possible contingency of being bitten by rabid dogs, and suffering a horrid death. Is it not high time the "Fathers" of Beaver should take some action in the same direction? One human life is of more consequence than all the dogs of the State; and while there is a probability that through the neglect of precautionary measures some one may suffer, we should not be slow in using the means to prevent such a calamity. Let there be action at once. There are a great many dogs running unmuzzled through our streets. It is unsafe.

READ J. H. Bence's new advertisement of Spring Goods in another column.

Crowing.—The *Local* crows quite lustily over an alleged Democratic victory in Bridgewater last week. We have not forgotten that it crowed still more lustily over a similar victory in the same place just one year ago. Taking *it* for authority at that time Bridgewater Boro. was to be a Democratic Gibralter for all time to come, yet some six months later the Republicans carried the town and had a majority of 23 besides! "What has been done once can be done again;" and we apprehend the *Local* will find that before next October our party friends in Bridgewater will have healed their troubles over and be in a position to give their opponents another routing equal to the one given last November. Mind that.

FOR a neat fitting Shoe or Gaiter, at a reasonable price, go to J. H. Doherty's New Boot and Shoe Store, Bridge St., Bridgewater, second door east of Presbyterian Church. mar24:3t

A St. Louis telegram of last evening says: Sam Ray, one of the principal witnesses against Capt. Donaldson of the steamer Great Republic, and who was spirited away before Donaldson's trial for murdering a negro boy on that steamer which came off here some time ago, was arrested in Cincinnati on Friday last. The chief of police here was immediately advised, and it appears that Donaldson also received the same information, for he left the city at once. The telegraph was brought into requisition, however, the Captian was arrested in Cincinnati to-day, and will be held until the Governors requisition can be forwarded.—*Pitts. Com. April 5th.*

READ J. H. Bence's new advertisement of Spring Goods in another column.

A Large Tree.—Mr. Wm. Gungle of Ephrata tp., Lancaster county, cut a poplar tree measuring five feet across the stump, and one hundred and fifty feet in length. It was cut into saw logs of 12 feet each, and when sawed at J. R. Messner & Co's. saw mill, formerly called the Seven Days' Baptist Mill, made three thousand and seventy-eight feet of lumber, and between five and six cords of wood.

NEW GOODS at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's new stand, McKinley's corner.

Cross Suits.—On last Friday a man named Cox made information against a Miss McGuire, who is a cook on a canal boat, for assault and battery. The boat was laying at Rochester at the time of the occurrence. The girl was arrested and brought before Justice Imbrie, where she gave bail for her appearance at court. Miss McGuire then made an information against Cox for assault and battery, with intent to commit a rape. He was arrested, brought before the same Justice, and as he was unable to furnish bail was sent to the county boarding house.

CALL and see the New Goods at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's

A distressing occurrence took place at the Crawford House, in West New Castle, on Saturday evening. Mr. John R. Sankey, a resident of Mercer county, came down on the afternoon train for the purpose of visiting some of his relatives in this place. He was about the city for some hours after his arrival, apparently in his usual health, and toward evening went over to the Crawford House. The proprietor, Mr. Cubbison, asked him to remain for supper, and after considerable pressing he consented. Nothing unusual was observed in his appearance as he took his seat at the table, but he had taken but a few mouthfuls before he was observed to suddenly put his handkerchief to his mouth, and in a second after fell back in his chair. Those at the table with him ran to his assistance, but after breathing once or twice he expired. The deceased, we understand, was above seventy years of age.—*Lawrence Journal.*

"Now is the time to advertise in order to catch trade. Spring business will soon open out, people are beginning to stir about, and everybody is looking over the columns of the Newspaper to see who are in and who are out of business, and where they can do the best in getting what they want." Capt. H. M. Donahoo, Beaver, Pa., can be found in the building recently occupied by Mrs. E. H. Beacom, at the upper end of Third street, with a full assortment of Cloths, cassimeres, &c., from which he can make you a suit of clothes from top to bottom at the very shortest notice. So throw away your old duds, and with Spring, come out in a new dress.

A Correction.—It appears that our report of the result of the election in Industry township, published in the last issue of the ARGUS, was incorrect. Richard Walton, Esq., than whom a better Republican is nowhere to be found, was chosen a supervisor of that township.—He intends filling the office to which he was elected, and we have no doubt he will perform its duties to the satisfaction of all concerned.

CHOICE WALL PAPERS.—One hundred Patterns, selected with great care from the stock of Howell & Bro., of Philadelphia, who are admitted to be manufacturers of the best and most attractive Wall Paper in the country. For sale by Milo A. Townsend & Son, Main street, Beaver Falls, Pa,

On Wednesday night the 24th ult., the house of Mr. Henry Rhodes, in Hickory township, this county, was entered and a pocket-book containing three hundred and twenty-five dollars carried off. In the morning the pocket-book was found near the barn, but the contents were gone. We would recommend that our citizens keep their doors carefully locked at nights, and provide themselves with weapons to protect themselves and their property. From information that we have received, we believe that there is now in this county a gang of burglars engaged in the pursuit of their nefarious schemes. Look out for them.—*Lawrence Journal.*

THE importation of rags from the Mediterranean, hides from Brazil, and other commodities from the tropics, is known to bring the germs of disease, chiefly fevers, which are sometimes very afflicting and fatal. Ayer's Ague Cure stimulates the Liver to excrete these germs from the system as effectually as it does the miasmatic poison of our Ague districts. Consequently it affords invaluable protection to stevedores and others whose occupations expose them to these dangerous infections; and we hope to render them a valuable service in giving them this information.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

Important to Soldiers.—The following Act of Congress, relative to bounties, approved March 3, will be read with interest by soldiers:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when a soldier's discharge states that he is discharged by reason of "expiration of term of service," he shall be held to have completed the full term of his enlistment, and entitled to bounty accordingly.

SEC. 2. *And be it furteer enacted,* That the widow, minor children or parents, in the order named, of any soldier who shall have died, after being honorably discharged from the military service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive the additional bouty to which such soldier would be entitled if living, under the provisions of the twelfth and thirteenth sections of an act entitled "an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes," approved July 28, 1866, and the said provisions of said act shall be so construed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all claims for the additional bounties granted in sections twelve and thirteen of the act of July 28, 1868, shall, after the 1st of May next, be adjusted and settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury, under the provision of said act; and all such claims as may, on the said 1st of May, be remaining in the office of the Paymaster General, unsettled, shall be transferred to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for settlement.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all claims for bounty under the provisions of the act cited in the foregoing sections shall be void, unless presented in due form prior to the 1st day of December, 1869.

Approved March 3, 1869.

SCALES should be used in every house and barn. The proverb says; "Deliver all things by measure and weight," and it ought to be heeded. Have Fairbanks Standard Scales in the kitchen, and prove which groceryman gives weight and buy of him; weigh butter and every thing sold, and not mistrust that you are cheated. Have a Fairbanks in the barn and weigh the pigs, stock, grain, and fertilizers, and thus know what is paying and what is not. The weight of wool, butter and other farm products should be ascertained at home to prevent mistakes and dishonesty after the goods have been sent to market. If a man has consulted his unerring Fairbank he knows when the right price is offered, according to the rates quoted in his last week's paper. The best evidence of the perfectness of a Fairbanks Scale is the fact that they have taken more first premiums at State and National fairs than all others combined, and that their sales are constantly increasing and extending to all parts of the world. See card in another column.

Transfers of Real Estate in Beaver county for the week ending April 1st:

W H McKinzie to Jos Ammon, Oct 19, 1868, three lots in Industry Village,	$400
W H McKinzie to Jos Ammon, Jan 30, 1869, lot No 7, in Village of Industry.	150
Jos Ammon to R J Rising, Mar 30, 1869, one half of lots No 23, 24 and 25, in Village of Industry.	200
Jos Ammon to Emiline Neville, Mar 30, 1869, one half of lots No 23, 24 and 25, in Village of Industry.	200
Geo Wilson to S Rodes, March 15, 1869, 13 A 1 R 27 P in Ohio tp.	600
G Douglass to C Douglass, Mar 24, 1869, part of lot No 351 N Brighton.	1700
J Baier et al to C Yeuer, Jan 9, 1869, half lot in Rochester boro.	1400
C Black to Jacob Boyer, Apr 17, 1868, lot No 4 in Rochester boro.	100
J Piersol to S Gibson, Mar 26, 1869, 50 acres in Brighton tp.	3500
E Hoops to T F Ford, Mar 27, 1869, 2 lots in New Brighton.	800
S C Clow to Rev H Webber, Feb 11, 1869, 75 perches of North Sewickly tp.	100
R Evans and wife to W J Ingram et al Mar 19, 1869, lot No 10 New Brighton.	550

VERY large assortment of Millinery Goods at Bence's, Beaver.

We are requested to copy the following communication from last week's Washington *Reporter.* The "history" here referred to is published in the Beaver *Radical:*

History of the 140th Reg't.

DR. A. W. ACHESON, *Sir:*—I am not by profession a critic, but feeling that a word by way of correction should be said, I have concluded to do so. Many are the members and friends of the 140th Regiment, Pa. Vols., who have been silently but attentively reading what you term a "history" of the above named organization, but after various chapters being laid before the people of Beaver and Washington counties, which contain nothing but the hardships and deeds of daring performed by certain individuals or select companies, we think "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and therefore modestly ask you, why not give a distinct history of the Regiment as a regiment, instead of entertaining the public with personal exploits that certain individuals may have names in after years that will be as renowned as those of Boone or Wetzel of the present day?

We know that company C bore its part nobly, but it took ten such companies to make our regiment, the doings of which, as an organization, all would peruse with the deepest interest and delight, but when company C, or some one belonging to it is represented as having done all, we think it is unjust. If any other company performed any deed of daring, according to your "history," the Regiment did it. I would ask who, or what companies the forlorn hope at Chancellorsville belonged to? Please give us all or none. This is merely meant as a correction, and is thrown out in the hope that you will profit by it.

Respectfully yours,
A SOLDIER OF THE 140TH.

READ J. H. Bence's new advertisement of Spring Goods in another column.

Town Lots For Sale.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Capt. G. W. Miller found in another column of the ARGUS. He has recently laid out a town adjoining the borough of Rochester, and will sell large lots in it at very fair rates. These lots are elegibly located, and will no doubt be eagerly sought after by persons desiring homes near a railroad station. They are about fifteen minutes walk from the Rochester depot.

APRIL.—Wear your learning, like your watch, in a private pocket, and don't pull it out to show that you have one; but if you are asked what o'clock it is, tell it. So if you are asked what the greatest tonic in the world is, you can with confidence say, the Zingari Bitters. It is recommended by some of the most eminent men in this country, as well as in Europe. apr7;1m.

ASK any responsible druggist what hair preparation he would most strongly recommend, and he will tell you that "Barretts Vegetable Hair Restorative" is preeminently the best, and to otherwise prove the fact it received the highest premium at the New Hampshire State Fair in 1866.—*Baltimore Telegram.*

We call the attention of our citizens to the opening of Prof. Taylor's Seminary for the Spring Term this week. Pupils can enter to advantage during this week or next.

Fire.—On Monday last, the 5th inst., at about 10 A. M., the barn belonging to Walter Dunn, Esq., of Moon township, this county, was discovered to be on fire. The neighbors hastened towards the spot, but the flames had progressed too far to be arrested, and the barn, together with all its contents were burned up. Mr. Dunn's loss is quite heavy, including 4 horses, 1 English bull, 5 calves, buggy, sleigh, harness, and about $50 worth of hay.

About the time the fire was first discovered, a woman named Polly Rambo, was seen to leave the vicinity of the barn. She was taken into custody at once, and there is hardly a doubt but that she is the one who applied the match to Mr. Dunn's barn.

GOODS are selling cheaper than ever at Bence's, and goods are [illegible].

Prof. B. B. Lakin.—We were sorry to learn last week that Prof. Lakin, the gentleman who has served the public so efficiently here in the capacity of Principal of the Union School, had perfected a business arrangement for the present year which will take him from us as an instructor. He goes into the employ of A. H. English & Co., of Pittsburgh, a book publishing house, at a much higher salary than teaching will procure. Mr. Lakin has had charge of the Public Schools in Beaver for the past two years, and his efforts as a teacher have been crowned with great success.

THE attention of our readers, the ladies particularly, is directed to the new advertisement of J. H. Bence, who is now receiving at his store, Third St., Beaver, a choice assortment of Dry Goods, Trimmings, Notions, white goods, and also a very large stock of Millinery Goods, in fact everything in the Millinery line, Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, &c. This department Mr. Bence has enlarged to suit his numerous customers, he has now exposed for sale all the spring styles in the merket; this stock for excellence and varity has never been equalled in this place, and is of so attractive a character that our fair readers will not fail to appreciate it. Those who are economical in their views will find at Bence's an excellent stock of goods at low prices, in fact the prices at this establishment are remarkably low, and those who would avail themselves of them should not delay. It.

NORWALK, Dec. 19, 1868.—This may certify, that I have been troubled with Chronic Dyspepsia for more than twenty years, and until about the 1st of May or June, 1867, when I purchased one bottle of Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure, and commenced taking a tea-spoonful at a dose just after each meal of victuals; and before using the whole bottle began to find some relief; but not having confidence in any medicine in my case, concluded that I would be encouraged from the temporary relief to continue the whole bottle, when I felt so much better I purchased another bottle, but did not take it so regular as the first, and in the course of three months was so much better that I began to lessen the doses and time of taking it, but keep it in the house all the time in case of any future attack, and now I count myself well, but not entirely free from its original effects.
1t. HENRY BROWN.

Successful, because of Superior merit, Mrs. S. A. ALLEN's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer, or Dressing, (in one bottle). Every Druggist sells it. Price one dollar. [mar31:1m

Correspondence.

CHIPPEWA TP., April 3d, 1869.

EDITOR ARGUS:—As you have solicited correspondence from the several townships for the local department of your valuable paper, I take up the quill to communicate to you, the little I know in regard to what recently has been, and is now transpiring in *our* township.

The schools, I believe, have all closed their winter term. There were three male and two female teachers employed, at a salary of thirty dollars per month. So far as I know, they all gave good satisfaction, and were well qualified for their vocation.

While Chippewa is little, if any, behind any other township in the county in point of education, intelligence, and morality; she is *far* behind many of them (and I say it with shame) as regards her school buildings. I am certain that *one* of them is absolutely *unfit for school purposes,* while better buildings are needed in the places of all the others. It is hoped, however, that ere long we shall have as good houses as are to be found in any of the rural districts.

At our recent election, as you are doubtless aware, the Democrats elected, with the exception of two officers, their ticket by a small majority. This was owing to the fact that many of the Republicans remained at home, while nearly all the Democrats went to the polls.

On the first of April, here, as elsewhere, many changed their residences. Not an easy task, as the weather was wet and the roads were muddy.

Whooping cough has for some time prevailed in some parts of the township.

The citizens of Patterson tp. have petitioned the Legislature to grant that a part of Chippowa be joined to Patterson. Against which a large number of the citizens of Chippowa signed a remonstrances, believing it would be injurious to their interests, were such an act passed.

Some weeks ago, it was rumored that a company was about to purchase of Mr. J. Veon, one hundred acres of land lying on Back Run, (better known as the Wilson farm,) on which they intended to erect Salt Works, there being on the farm a well with a good vein of salt water, which was bored by an oil company nearly three years ago. Whether or not the project has been abandoned, I am, at present, unable to say.

Yours, &c., R. S. H.

BAD PRACTICE.—You might as well expect to cure an inflamed eye by dusting irritating powders into it as to expect to subdue and cure Catarrh (which is an inflamation of the mucous membrane of the air passages in the head) by the use of irritating snuffs or strong, caustic solutions. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures Catarrh by its mild soothing action which subdues the inflamation and restores the natural secretion of the mucous follicles. It is a pleasant article, its use being attended and followed by a cooling and agreeable sensation. The proprietor, R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., offers $500 for a case of Catarrh that he cannot cure. Sent by mail on receipt of Sixty Cents. Address the proprietor as above.

For sale by most Druggists everywhere. [1t.

Editor Argus:—Will you please publish the following resolution, which was adopted by the last annual conference of the M. E. Church, held at New Philadelphia Ohio, in your very valuable paper? It reads as follows:

Resolved, 5. "That it is the sense of this Conference that any member of the M. E. Church, who signs a petition for license to sell intoxicating drinks, compromises his Christian character, violates the spirit of the Discipline, and should be admonished by his pastor.

SPRING and Summer Goods! Spring and Summer Goods! at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's.

EDITOR ARGUS:—Please announce the name of Geo. M. Fields, late of the New Brighton Union Schools, as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools. apr7;3t.

READ J. H. Bence's new advertisement of Spring Goods in another column.

READ J. H. Bence's new advertisement of Spring Goods in another column.

Announcements.

WE have been requested to announce the names of the following gentlemen as candidates, for the various offices in this county, subject to the result of the Republican primary elections:

Senate,
JAMES S. RUTAN, Beaver boro.

Assembly,
JOHN ROBERTS, Brighton tp.
Dr. WM. C. SHURLOCK, Darlington B.
JAMES FIFE, New Brighton boro.
JOHN Y. MARKS, Baden.
THOMAS J. POWER, Rochester boro.
THOS. J. CHANDLER, Rochester boro.

Sheriff,
F. M. ANDERSON, Rochester boro.
J. P. MARTIN, Darlington tp.
THOMAS P. FLEESON, Pulaski tp.
JOHN C. BOYLE, New Brighton boro.
JAMES M. McGEEHAN, South Beaver.
JOHN H. BEIGHLEY, Franklin tp.
JAMES A. ANDERSON, Darlington tp.
ABRAHAM B. WOLF, Brighton tp.
S. B. BRIGGS, Industry tp.
JAMES H. TRIMBLE, Greene tp.
ARTHUR SHIELDS, Independence tp.
JAMES DARRAGH, Bridgewater.
JOHN M. DUNLAP, Beaver boro.

Treasurer,
JOHN R. EAKIN, Beaver boro.
CHARLES P. WALLACE, Big Beaver.
EBEN ALLISON, Beaver boro.
CLARK A. HUNTER, Ohio tp.

Register and Recorder,
DARIUS SINGLETON, Beaver boro.

Clerk of Court,
JOHN A. FRAZIER, Beaver boro.
WILLIAM H BRUCE, Hopewell tp.
JOHN C. HART, Darlington boro.

Commissioner,
JAMES WARNOCK, North Sewickley.
JOSEPH BRITTAIN, New Brighton.

Poor House Director,
ROBERT COOPER, Moon tp.
DAVID REID, Independence tp

Auditor,
SAMUEL M. DINSMORE, Beaver boro

EUREKA ORGAN.—I will sell for cash, or trade for a good horse, a five octave five reed Eureka Organ, of the Great & Kingsly manufacture. Call and see soon. DR. H. S. HIBBARD,
Beaver Drug Store, Beaver, Pa.
[mar17;4t.

READ J. H. Bence's new advertisement of Spring goods in another column.

Burglary.—The Bookstore of our friend Jno. M. Price, Esq., in New Brighton, was entered on the night of March 30th, by one or more burglars, who carried away about thirty dollars worth of cutlery, ten dollars worth of stationery and eight dollars in coin, consisting of nickles and three cent pieces. The burglars entered at a back window, by boring the corner of the shutter, as to separate the fastening from it. What's their name, or where's their home, no one has yet discovered.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 3, 1869.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand, and we can report regular sales at 45@48 for prime to choice Roll.

BEANS—In good supply and rather dull, but unchanged; $3,50 to the trade, and $3,75 in a retal way.

CHEESE—Sales of New York Goshen at 24@25, and the market almost bare.

CORNMEAL—$1,75@1,85 per cwt.

CARBON OIL—May be quoted at 30@31 for standard brands in a jobbing way.

EGGS—There was an active demand to-day, and but very few in the market.—We now quote at 29@30.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady with a good city and country demand while prices remain unchanged. Sales of Bacon at 14½ for Shoulders; Ribbed Sides, 16½@17; Clear Sides, 18@18½, and Sugar Cured Hams, 19½. Steamed Lard, 19½, kettle rendered, 20@20½. Mess Pork, $32,50. Dried Beef, 21.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged, prime red Winter being quoted at $1,48@1,50. Oats dull, notwithstanding the supply is light; may be quoted nominally at 64@65 on wharf and track and 67@68 in store. Barley is in rather better demand with sales at $2,10@2,15.—Corn dull and unchanged, at 70@73 for White and 75 for prime Yellow.

FLOUR—There is quite an improvement in the demand for Flour, but notwithstanding the market is more active, prices, as yet, are no higher. Spring Wheat brands $6,25 to 6,72@7. Winter Wheat $7,50@8. Rye Flour $7,00@7,25.

Married.

HENDRICKSON—ANDERSON—On March 30th, by Rev. John Brown, of Knob, Mr. Jeremiah Hendrickson to Miss Nannie Anderson, all of Beaver Co.

Died.

DRAVO—At the residence of her parents, Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on Monday, April 5th, Mary Emma, daughter of John F. and Eliza J. Dravo, aged 18 years and 1 month.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

HENRY MERZ,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

GAITERS AND SLIPPERS.

BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER.

TERMS MODERATE.

Shop on Third Street, (Near Miller's Book Store), Beaver Pa. Give us a call.
apr7:1y

For Sale.—The undersigned will sell his House and Lot in New Brighton Beaver county Pa, The lot is 40 feet by 180. The house is a double frame, containing twelve rooms. Price $4,000. Payments to suit purchasers. Apply soon, to
J. H. CUNNINGHAM, or
apr8:6w] SAMUEL MAGAW, Esq.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square. mar 31;1y.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.
I will make corresponding reductions in Tuition and Music for pupils who may use the cars to reach us for instruction. Term opens April 1, '69. mar.17;3t. R. T. TAYLOR.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hadd at Publishers' Prices.

Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,
ON HAND.

STATIONERY, STATIONERY, STATIONERY.

An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.

We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated
Foley's Gold Pen,
for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publishers' prices.

We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.

WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW OIL CLOTH,
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.
—ALSO—
on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.

J. F. PRICE,
Dec21 Broadway, New Brighton

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS,

Fresh Arrival

OF NEW SPRING GOODS

AT JAMES A. FORTUNE'S

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER,

DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

At Pittsburgh Prices.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS

AS WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

STAMPING AND PINKING

DONE TO ORDER.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.

JAMES A. FORTUNE.

P. S. I have secured the services of Watt Gealy, formerly of Bridgewater.
mar31:1y.

Examinations.

Public examinations, for the accommodation of those who desire to teach school during the coming summer, will be held as follows, viz.: At

New Sheffield, Hopewell Township,	April	6th.
Green Garden, Raccoon	"	7th
Hookstown	"	8th
Miller's Schoolhouse, Hanover	"	9th
Warnock's " North Sewickley	"	13th
Buhl's, " Marion	"	14th
Romax's " New Sewickley	"	15th
Beaver	"	16th
Darlington boro	"	20th
Court's Schoolhouse, S. Beaver	"	21st
Fairview " Ohio	"	22d

The examinations will commence, each day, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M.

March 23d, A. D., 1869. JAS. WHITHAM,
mar31:2t County Superintendent.

The Darlington Academy High School will open on Tuesday, the 6th of April, 1869. Term, thirteen weeks. Classes formed in the classics, Higher Mathematics, and Com, English. Fall term opens Sept. 1st.
J. BRADFORD RHODES,
Rev. S. Patterson, Principal.
Pres. Board of Trustees.
mar31:6m.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of William P. Alcorn, bankrupt in Bankruptcy.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William P. Alcorn of Bridgewater, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the said District Court of said District. Dated New Castle the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869. E. SANKEY,
mar31:4t) Assignee, &c.

For Sale.—A House and lot on Main street in Beaver is offered for sale. The lot is 44 by 200 feet; the house is a frame, contains 4 rooms, a hall and kitchen. Possession given immediately. For further information inquire at this office.
mar31:tf.

FOR SALE.—The Beaver Salt Manufacturing Company offers for sale their works, located on Raccoon Creek, one-half mile from the Ohio river, on the farm of Robert Potter, Esq. The works are well located for the manufacture of salt. There are two good salt wells, two dwelling houses, a cooper shop and coal bank convenient to the works. Terms easy. For further particulars call on S. B. FRENCH,
mar31:3t Beaver, Pa.

Notice.—I, Nazro Park, of Bridgewater, Pa. hereby forbid all persons from trusting my family or any one else with any thing on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts, excepting those contracted by myself. Shoemakers in particular, are requested to give this notice due attention.
mar31:3w.

A Good Location for a Physician in Clinton, Allegheny county, Pa. For further information enquire of GEO. M. SHILLITO, M. D.
mar31:3t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of George Christler, dec'd., late of Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to
ROBERT D. DAWSON,
SAMUEL DUNCAN,
mar24:6w Ex'rs.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to.
sept9'68:1y.

Heavy Black Silks

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

Irish Poplins

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

New Poplins,

28 Cents, at

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

No. 178 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS,

37½ Cents, at

A. W. Erwin & Co's.

BEST CALICOS

12½ Cents.

SHEETING MUSLINS

12½ Cents.

SHIRTING MUSLINS

12 Cents, at

A. W. Erwin & Co's.

mar31.1y.

Shingles, LATH AND FLOORING
Constantly on hand, and sold at the lowest rates in the market. Frame timber sawed to order.
feb10;tf J. & H. DARRAGH.

Miscellaneous.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer Wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.
mar 24:tf

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,

HAVE just received per Ocean Steamers Minnesota, China, Russia, Iowa, City of London, and City of Baltimore, the largest assortment of most beautiful

CARPETS

Ever brought to this City, which they import directly from the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe, and consequently can offer at the very lowest rates. They call especial attention to the very low prices of Ingrain Carpets for all descriptions.

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTING, SHADES, &c

Oliver M'Clintock & Co.

23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mar24:1y

Best Place to Buy

BOOKS

Rob't S. Davis & Co,

No. 193 LIBERTY STREET,

A few doors above St. Clair Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BOOKS & STATIONERY

A Large Assortment of Standard Books in

SCIENCE,
THEOLOGY,
RELIGION,
BELLES-LETTRES.

Sabbath School Books, School and College Text Books, Stationery and Blank Books,

Kept Constantly on Hand.

Country Merchants Supplied with every thing in our line at

Low Prices.

R. S. DAVIS & CO.,
193 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
mar24:3m.

NEW GOODS!

Spring and Summer Goods.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

For Spring and Summer Wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice. WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,
mar24:tf BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

SPRING, 1869.

M'Elroy, Dickson & Co.

No. 54 Wood Street,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFER THEIR

SPRING STOCK OF

DRY - GOODS

And Notions,

At WHOLESALE,

And invite their customers, and the trade generally, to call.
mar10:3m.

Wall Paper, Window Shades,

Patterns New,
Prices Low,
Variety Endless.

DEZOUCHE & Co.

Cor. Fifth Avenue, 113 Wood Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Packages delivered at R. R. Depots, &c, free of charge.
mar10:3m.

Miscellaneous.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY,
AND REPAIR SHOP,

Engines and machinery made and repaired in the best style. Having great variety of Patterns, I can with promptitude accommodate customers with almost everything in the casting line and at lowest rates.

Plough and Plough Castings,
of different patterns, including the Great Western, which speaks for itself wherever it has been used.

STOVES,
Cooking, Franklin and Heating, of the most popular Patterns, of all Cooking Stoves the GREAT REPUBLIC is the best, as it takes little fuel, little room; to do the most work, best baker, and most durable; takes altogether the best stove in use. In connection with the stove I have got up a

Patent Portable Extension Top,
which takes very little room, no additional fuel, can not get out of order, and not liable to wear at, dispensing with all Pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time and made to suit all stoves of any size or patterns.

In testimony of what is here said, I offer a few names of persons having used the Stove for some time:

1 Dr. Isaac Winans,	62 John Gesne
2 M. T. Kennedy,	63 Abner Morton,
3 Samuel Kennedy,	64 John G Gibson,
4 Robert M'Gowan,	65 Jonathan McKenzie,
5 John Watson,	66 Mrs. — Russell,
6 Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,	67 John W. D. Smith,
7 Dr. J. S. Elliott,	68 S. S. M'Ferran,
8 Dr. — Parker,	69 John Jackson,
9 Dr. J. D. McCreary,	70 Benj. F. Pugh,
10 Milo W. Miller,	71 Samuel Kennedy,
11 William Lyon	72 Capt. Jas Johnston,
12 Andrew Morrow,	73 Benjamin Franklin
13 Ross B. Evans	74 Jacob Longnecker,
14 Capt. James Roney	75 James P. Couch,
15 Capt. J. N. Winans	76 Frederick Katarm,
16 Mrs. Major Wade	77 Mrs. Robert Andrews,
17 Mrs. Geo. Fulton	78 John M. Duncan,
18 H. T. Reeves,	79 Mrs. Thos. Middleton
19 A. G. M'Creary	80 James H. Morton
20 James Conklin,	81 David Lloyd
21 Thomas R. Davis	82 Thomas Beacom
22 Hugh Reals	83 John Dunlap
23 Capt. W. Glenn,	84 Andrew W. Jackson,
24 Thomas Bradshaw, Sr	85 Samuel Taylor,
25 Milo Bradshaw,	86 Hiram Stowe,
26 Robert Bradshaw	87 Mrs. L. Patterson,
27 Thos. J. Bradshaw, Jr.	88 William Davidson,
28 David Reed,	89 Geo Shively,
29 Milton Reed	90 Samuel Dunlap,
30 Milo Reed	91 Rev. D. P. Lowary,
31 William Reed,	92 Robert Imbrie,
32 Joel Reed,	93 Geo. W. Hamilton,
33 Mrs. Thos. Hunter	94 Frank Wilson, Esq.
34 Johnston Laughlin	95 William Dunn,
35 James Thompson,	96 George Wilson
36 Martin Knight	97 Jason Richardson,
37 Richard Staley	98 Mrs. K. Sankey,
38 William Rogers	99 Alfred Pierce
39 Joseph McFerren	100 Austin Pierce
40 David Carr	101 John Pierce
41 Dr. — Moon	102 Mrs. John Thomas
42 Solomon Frank	103 John Lowery
43 James Knowles	104 J. W. Funkhouser
44 Judge Cairns	105 James Thomas,
45 William Morrow,	106 Robert Wallace
46 Wm. Bickerstaff	107 Daniel Harwell
47 Samuel Crosson	108 Thomas Morgan,
48 Joseph McDermitt	109 Dr. C. R. Tuttle,
49 Mrs. Jas M'Dermitt	110 Criss O'Rourke
50 William Wagner	111 Henry Fetter
51 Rev. R. M. Sewhill	112 Francis Houllet
52 Washington Engle	113 Eli Benn,
53 John T. Martin	114 M. L. Mirgins,
54 Capt. A. M'Donald	115 Henrici & Lenz,
55 Capt. M. M'Donald,	116 Ichael Weyand
56 Wm M'Donald	117 William Peieland
57 Mrs. Betsey M'Donald	118 Rev Wm Nesbit
58 Alex. White,	119 Henry Bradford
59 Mrs. Dandle	120 William Strock,
60 William Grove,	121 Joseph L. Blackmore
61 Horton Grove,	

In introducing our stove we receive in part pay a great number of stoves recently manufactured and, sold by other parties. These, as a general thing, are nearly new and embrace the newest and most improved styles now made, excepting those manufactured by myself. We will sell these at very low rates.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.
feb 17 '69:ly JOHN THORNILEY.

WALL-PAPER For 1869

Thomas Palmer, John C. Dodge.

At our commodious and spacious Sales Rooms, a complete assortment of New and ELEGANT styles

Of Wall-Paper,

both Unglossed and Satin finish.

Cheap Brown and White Papers;

Also, every variety of

OIL CLOTHS,

Transparent and Paper Window Shades, Figured and Plain at lower prices than ever before offered in the city.

CALL AND SEE.

Special inducements offered to Wholesale Dealers.

THOMAS PALMER & CO.,
No. 91 Wood Street, between 4th and 5th avenue, 2d door below Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mar3;3m.

REMOVAL

AND

CLEARANCE SALE.

HAVING found our present store too small for our business, we will Remove to

311 LIBERTY st.,

about April 1st. To save trouble and expense of moving, we are now closing out our Stock of

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY

At Greatly Reduced Prices;

LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER,

337 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar10:tf

Wall Paper!

Wall Paper!

Wall Paper!

OIL CLOTH!

Oil Cloth!

OIL CLOTH.

CARPETS,

CARPETS, CARPETS!

Benj. Mulheim,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.,

Has just received a large stock of Wall Paper,

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, Books, Stationery, all kinds of

Window - Shades!

Looking-Glasses, Trunks,

TRAVELING SACKS,

Satchels, Baskets,

Children's Carriages & Wagons.

All kinds of Toys, Fancy Goods

Also, An Extensive Assortment of

STEREOSCOPES

and

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

This is the largest and best selected Stock of Goods in the county, and bought direct from manufacturers, at the lowest price and will be sold lower than elsewhere. BENJ. MULHEIM.
mar17:tf

NON EXPLOSIVE.

The New Light Petroleum Fluid

Gives twice the light of Carbon oil, and is safe under all circumstances.

Can Not be Exploded.

The undersigned are now manufacturing, and have for sale the New Petroleum Fluid, made by distillation, without the aid of compounds, which is gradually taking the place of Carbon Oil, in all places where introduced.

Agents wanted in every town. Send for Circular. Address,
J. J. PALMER & CO.,
No. 6 HAND STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

P. JEUNET,
Watch Maker and Jeweler.

Third street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
apr17'68:1m.

To Builders and Mechanics.—Proposals will be received by the Building Committee of the M. E. Church of the borough of Rochester from the 1st day of April up to the 20th day of April at noon, for building a Brick Church edifice in said borough. Plans, Specifications and conditions of contract can be seen at the store of S. J. Cross & Co. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The brick work and the wood work included in this contract to be completed by August 10th, 1869.

Proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for M. E. Church," directed to the undersigned. By order of Building Com.
S. J. CROSS, Sec'y.
Rochester, March 29.—mar 31:3t.

Medical.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

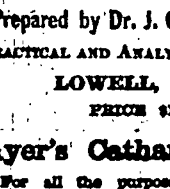
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill.* The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhoea,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

mar17:1y.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD

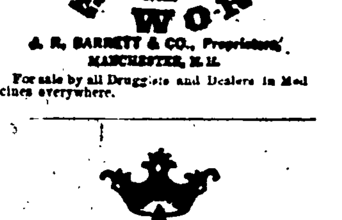
THE FIRST PREMIUM Of a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 28, 1866.

BARRETT'S Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original organic action; eradicates Dandruff and Humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North, and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.



Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S

IMPROVED

HAIR RESTORER

FAVORITE

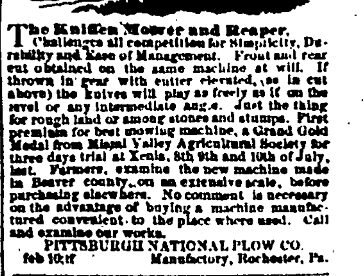
HAIR DRESSING

New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.



The Kniffen Mower and Reaper,
Challenges all competition for Simplicity, Durability and Ease of Management. Front and rear cut obtained on the same machine at will. If thrown in gear with cutter elevated, (as in cut above) the knives will play as freely as if on the level or any intermediate angle. Just the thing for rough land or among stones and stumps. First premium for best mowing machine, a Grand Gold Medal from Miami Valley Agricultural Society for three days trial at Xenia, 8th 9th and 10th of July, last. Farmers, examine the new machine made in Beaver county, on an extensive scale, before purchasing elsewhere. No comment is necessary on the advantage of buying a machine manufactured convenient to the place where used. Call and examine our works.
PITTSBURGH NATIONAL PLOW CO.
feb 10:tf Manufactory, Rochester, Pa.

Lumber FURNISHED AT THE LOWEST RATES, AT DARRAGH'S,
feb 10:tf Sharon, Pa.

"CANNIBAL JACK."

The King of the Cannibal Islands.

Nowhere [illegible] extraordinary [illegible] fancy [illegible] wilder or more adventurous career than that of a sailor who arrived in from [illegible] port, and has since been lodging in a Cherry st. boarding house as quietly as though he had never exercised despotic power over thousands of blood-thirsty cannibals. This singular personage is a brown-bearded man of medium size, dark complexion, retiring manner, and most perplexing accent. Any one would pronounce him a foreigner, but no two would agree as to his nationality. He has never permitted himself to be tattooed, but bears his credentials in the shape of a round hole in his forehead, made by the point of a javelin, which he struck up with his club in time to prevent its piercing his breast. Despite his ominous title of "Cannibal Jack" he asserts that he never tasted human flesh, although his savage Marquesas subjects feast upon it every week with the utmost relish. "Is it possible? And who do they eat?" "Oh, prisoners of war mostly, and any strangers they can catch." "And I say," continues the questioner with a slight shiver, "how do they cook them?" "Bake them! Take them just as you would a pig, clean them and stuff them with sweet-scented leaves and hot stones. Then they lay hot stones on the ground for an oven, cover them with leaves, put the bodies on these, then more leaves and hot stones, and finally a layer of earth to keep in the heat and the steam from the green leaves." "And can't you stop it?" "Not a bit! I can save white men but not natives."

Owing to his knowledge of their many dialects, and his familiarity with their customs, he is either feared or obeyed in many different Island groups, but the special seat of his power is on Oitahu, one of the Marquesas Islands. There a white man named Butcher was chief when Jack first landed, and there Butcher's skull is still preserved. There Jack reigns in naked and native dignity, with his tappa girdle and his feather head-dress. There he has fourteen wives in one house, besides many more on other islands. There he makes laws for two thousand islanders, and plans raids upon the Typee savages of Dominica, another of the Marquesas Islands, with whose natives he is ceaselessly at war. There are his double war canoes, made of boards sewed together with cocoanut sennet, and propelled 14 miles an hour by 300 rowers, who not only keep stroke to the sound of a war song but vary the exercise every few moments by flinging their paddles in the air and catching them as they fall with military precision.

It is utterly impossible to give in a column any just idea of the wild life of this white chief of Oitahu. On one occasion he and a Typee king of Dominica were rival suitors for a young princess; Jack finding his suit likely to fail ran off with the girl, who was only about 12 years old, but was caught, bound, and turned adrift in a canoe. Regaining the shore he climbed a hill, saw a native coming up the other side with a musket and another man's leg over his shoulder, and hastily scrambled up a tree. The savage laid down his ugly burden under the same tree, and went after a cocoanut. Jack slipped down, got the gun, and pointed it at the native, who fled for dear life from the white man who was drowned the day before. In trying to pass the towns of his enemies in order to reach a part of the island friendly to him, he stumbled into a "taboo ground," or cemetry, a place full of skulls which were walking around and nodding to each other in the most extraordinary manner, and examination showed that each skull was tenanted by a young crab of the kind called by the natives *oo-oo*. This little chapter in his life ended with setting fire to a village by which means he decoyed the warriors out of a fort which guarded the only pass leading to the friendly territory, and then made his escape directly through the deserted fortress.

Jack is evidently of a Christian turn of mind, does not swear, and takes pleasure in attending divine service. Nevertheless, he does not like missionaries and will not allow them on his island, and declares that Father Damon at Honolulu, and Mr. Brown on one of the Navigator Islands, are the only ones who have done the natives any real good. He charges the others with covetousness, inhumanity, and other nameless villainies.

Fourteen years ago a Boston traveler, who helped found the first newspaper in the Sandwich Islands, offered Jack $700 if he would return with him to Boston and relate his story in detail, in order that a book might be made of it. Jack declined, but now, as he wishes to make a little money, he is quite ready to accept such a proposition. He intends to visit New Bedford in a few days to see certain whaling captains of his acquaintance whom he expects to find there, and hopes to get funds enough to buy some tools, ammunition, and "old newspapers with stories in them," to take back with him; for next November will doubtless find him far on his way to his island kingdom; as he declares he "would not spend a winter in this cold climate for half the City of New York!"

"Cannibal Jack," or the "Walking Geography," or "Jerry Daily," as he is variously called, possesses a marvelous memory, and careful inquiry into his history shows that about thirty-two years ago there lived in Rochester a tough little chap, who was the youngest son in an American family of four boys and four girls. Born in a small village in that vicinity, he made his home, upon the death of parents, with an elder sister, who resided in the city. This excellent young woman sent him to school, and switched him so faithfully when he played truant, as he often did, that he ran away at the tender age of nine years, and succeeded in making his way across York State to Mystic, on Long Island Sound. Here, in his zeal to see the strange sights of a seaport town, he boarded a ship which was just on the point of sailing for Havre, and was carried off before he could regain the shore.

Canibal Jack made himself as useful as he could, and, on arriving in the French port, immediately ran away again, lest the Captain, who had learned his story, should send him back to Rochester. Getting on a Seine steamer, he made two or three trips between Havre and Rouen; but one day, in emptying the hot water out of a "dog basket," he unluckily pitched a lot of plates and spoons overboard, whereupon the wrathy steward kicked the poor little fellow so soundly with his wooden shoes that he was glad to scamper ashore. Then the mate of a Scotch schooner took pity on him, and he tried to repay the mate's kindness by helping to hoist the schooner's anchor out of the way of the tide, which rushes up the Seine furiously. By some mishap it slipped, and its whole weight dragged a rope through his hands so swiftly as to actually strip the flesh from the bones. The captain was highly vexed, and drove him on shore again; but the mate and crew sided with the little chap, who had held to the rope so pluckily—left the schooner in a body, and the captain had no small trouble in getting them back again. In the meanwhile the young adventurer got his hurts dressed, fell into the hands of a good natured old Frenchman, who took excellent care of him, and he shipped on a Swedish ship for a cruise in the Baltic Sea. Near Dantzic he ran away again, because the mate threatened to beat him for dealing out too much coffee to the men. For three days he lived on green wheat, and tried to catch storks. The next night he crept cautiously on board, and was just slipping into his berth when the captain called him into the cabin, perched him upon the transom lockers with nothing on but his shirt, [illegible] him roundly on the [illegible] running away, and finally shut him up in the empty hold until noon the next day. After visiting Cronstadt, and other ports, he sailed in a Russian brig to the north of England. Thence he went in a swift sailing "fruiter" upon a Mediterranean cruise, then back to England again; from there to St. Johns after a cargo of codfish, and from St. Johns to New York. In New York he shipped as steerage boy on the whaler Shepherdess for the Sadwich Islands. From Honolulu he went in another whaler to the sea of Gohotsk, thence to Kodiak and New Zealand, and then to the Marquesas Islands. Here he found the man Butcher, with whom he became very intimate, and from that time for many years his life was mainly spent with the savages of the Marquesas, Society, Friendly, and Navigater Islands, among whom he gained an ascendency that fairly entitles him to the high sounding appellation of the "King of the Cannibal Islands." Two years ago his longing to visit his native land became so intense that he shipped in the only craft he could find, a German brig for Hamburg, reached there a year ago last Christmas, went thence to Liverpool, lost all his money, sailed for San Francisco to fill his pockets and escape the unendurable cold, and in July last shipped for New York as a common sailor on board the Volunteer. The captain was a mean and tyrannical officer; and when the Volunteer landed at Mazatlan to take in her cargo of logwood he drove the mate ashore, took in a hundred day's provisions of the most miserable character, and started on a six month's voyage. His three principal officers were mere striplings, ignorant of navigation.—The boatswain in particular, was a highly supercillious youth, and one day the captain ordered "Cannibal Jack" to do some little duty that the boatswain had shirked. "Jack" did not understand at first, and the order was angrily repeated, when he instantly obeyed. "Look out, Jack," whispered one of the mates, "the captain will be afoul of you directly." "He'd better be afoul of some of these gentlemen that are too proud to do their duty," responded Jack. For this independent remark the captain ordered him in irons. Jack demurred, the irate captain began to beat him with his fists; Jack resisted; the carpenter (the stoutest man in the ship) flew to the captain's aid; Jack drew his knife; the mate, with revolver in hand, appeared on the scene, and Jack consented to be ironed with double handcuffs. This was in February, and for over five weeks he was confined in a place about three feet high, with nothing but the bare wet deck to sleep upon, and a ropes-end or piece of sail for a pillow. Only once was he allowed to come on deck, and on the arrival of the Volunteer at New York he was taken on shore, brought before a United States Commissioner the next day on a charge of mutiny, and released under bail. Curiously enough, a man whom Jack met in San Francisco last Summer has since come to New York by the overland route and established himself as the keeper of a sailor's boarding house.

This man and Jack recognized each other, and the "King of the Cannibal Islands" is at this moment the guest of his ex-California acquaintance in Cherry st. Still more curiously, the mate who was put ashore at Mazatlan is also in New York, intent upon suing the captain for damages. And, most curious of all, in the next boarding-house stops an ancient mariner who saw Jack in the Bay of Naples more than thirty years ago, and distinctly remembers the little American boy on board the "fruiter."

There is no doubt that Jack is technically guilty of the State prison offence of mutiny, but it is pretty certain that the affair will be peaceably compromised, and that no one will appear against him next Tuesday, the day set down for his examination. It would be hard for the captain to find witnesses among the crew who are all down on him for his general meanness, and especially for taking them to sea with such a short allowance of miserable food that they had to beg provisions from passing vessels during the latter part of the voyage to keep themselves from starving. Even the carpenter has penitently offered Jack money as amends for his own share in the affray, and no one can doubt that in equity, if not in law, five weeks' incarceration in a prison scarcely more than half as high as himself is punishment enough for his offence.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MADGE LYNN'S TRAGEDY.

It was the face for a tragedy—dark, passionate, melancholy. The mouth was sweet; the eyes so dark and luminous, the chestnut brown hair, so utterly beautiful. Yet she looked so innocent of her fate, standing there in the red light of the damask curtains all unconscious of Lloyd Kingman's eyes, that one could not but hope she would pass unscathed the ordeal of that bad man's thoughts.

When she felt his hand touch her shoulder she started.

"Mr. Kingman!"

"Madge."

Her soft eyes dilated—she attempted to retreat, but he prevented the movement.

'Don't be afraid of me, child. I have something to say to you.'

Her face was not encouraging, but he overlooked, as was characteristic, her wish.

'I love you. I want you to be my wife. Don't shrink from me in that way. You have nothing to be afraid of. I want to take care of you and make you happy.'

She stood silent, trembling.

'You do not know where I live. It is a beautiful place, full of trees and fountains, and arbors covered with blossomed vines. The house is full of rich, warm rooms, where you could wander all day, and constantly find something new and beautiful. It has pictures and couches, and soft swinging lights in alabaster, for dark winter nights this. There is a splendid library, holding thousands of volumes, Madge. You love to read, I know. There you will find all the fairy tales and poetry that you want, little one. Will you come?'

She shook her head, tremblingly.

'You need not promise now. Listen. I have something more to tell you. Madge, I have wealth and power, but no one to love me. You can make me happy. Is that any consideration to your kind heart?'

She lifted her eyes to his face. They fell again.

'But I do not love you,' she said simply.

'Let me teach you,' he said.

She tried to think; and drew a quick breath.

'Don't be troubled,' he said. 'I will give you all the time you want. Only wear this to remember me by, for I am going away to-morrow, to be absent a week.'

As he spoke he slipped a golden circlet on her little hand—a ring of diamonds, glittering like flame.

At the same moment some one entered the room—the public boarding house parlor—and Madge escaped, bewildered, oblivious of everything but her furiously beating heart and the weight of jewels upon her hand.

She locked herself in her room, throwing herself upon the bed, and burying herself in the pillows; but that did not prevent her hearing the wheels of Mr. Kingman's coupe grind away from the door. He came there often, but she never knew that she had been the attraction. She saw it all now, it made her dizzy.

She lay there for a long time, getting restless at length, and tossing feverishly as it grew dark.

At last she rose, and lighted a little lamp, and knelt down before her trunk. The light fell into it as she drew a little box out and opened it. She turned some letters over hastily, and drew out a photograph.

It was a man's head, a frank young face, every line pure and high toned. The girl looked at it with swimming eyes.

'Martin, how could you forget?' she murmured.

Then she hid the box away, and walked the floor until utterly exhausted.

A week of daily toil and care—the old round—brought the girl's resolution. She looked at the sparkling ring; saw ease, comfort, protection; on the other side was only loneliness and toil. The alternative that should have been was not. The soldier lover had proved false; the man she did love with all her heart had forgotten her; the romance was ended, and here was a blank, but for this new episode.

She looked at herself in the mirror as she daily brushed out the waves of her beautiful hair, and saw how the rose had faded from her cheek in the last year, and how the shadows seemed to have gathered around her eyes.

'Martin will come back some day in shoulder straps and spurs, with a Southern wife upon his arm, and I shall be such a pale shadow, that he will even wonder that he ever called me pretty,' she thought, and pride strengthened Kingman's cause.

When he came, the girl's promise was gained without difficulty.

She seemed to lose herself after that. The novelty of her position gave her a new existence. It was so strange to have anything worth caring for but the old, wearing thought, Martin. Rolls of rich goods appeared in her little room; flowers and billets followed them. Lapped in the velvet cushions of the luxurious coupe, she rolled out of the dingy city into the free breadth of the country where the blue birds had come, and the skies were growing soft with spring.

She was young—not ready, after all, to give up life for you. It was so pleasant to be taken care of, wealth brought so much that was gratifying.

So she drove with Lloyd Kingman to a clergyman's house one evening—and was made a wife. Then the horse's head was turned toward a splendid hotel, where a luxurious suite of rooms were provided for two rainy days.

He was her husband. She tried to realize it as he shut the door behind them, and quietly took off the wrappings which had protected her from the murky night. He drew a cushioned chair before the glowing grate.

'Sit down, love, and get warm. I will be back in a moment.'

In a sort of dream she saw him go out. Slowly she glanced around the exquisite room. Velvet carpets, snowy draperies, glowing faces upon canvass, the wreath of glittering lights, suspended from the corniced ceilings, showed she smiled. The warmth was luxurious; the place seemed to smile upon her.

Nearly an hour passed, and Kingman did not return.

She rose at last, passed softly to the window and looked out.

The street was bright with gas. The crowd surged to and fro beneath it.

'Oh God!' she cried suddenly.

She turned, then snatched her cloak from a couch and fled from the room.

She flitted down the broad stairs, and out at the entrance into the chilly night. She crossed the street under the heads of dashing horses, and knew nothing but the face beyond—Martin's face, pale and sad and abstracted, as he slowly walked the pavement. She must look at him—speak to him. In a moment more she had gained the curb, reached him, grasped his arm.

'Martin.'

He started, clasped her hands, and drew her aside.

'Madge, my darling.'

For her face was pale, and wild, and pitiful, upturned to his. He flung the folds of his cloak about her, as they stood in the shadow, and drew her shivering form close to his side. She stretched her little bare hands up to his face, forgetting the jewel upon it.

'Martin, where have you been so long?'

'In Libby, Madge.'

'Then you did not forget me?'

'Forget you? Oh, my child!'

Lips to Lips, and she a wife!

She remembered then; turned to see her husband looking wildly about from the opposite pavement.

'Martin, Martin, save me!' she moaned.

Kingman saw the gleam of her pearl hued dress beneath the arch.

He sprang forward.

They saw him start to cross the street; they saw, also, the foam-white unmanageable horses, tearing down upon him, but he saw them not. He beheld only the pallid face of his wife. They stuck him, trampled him. Madge saw the crowd gather about him, then saw no more.

When she returned to consciousness she was a widow.

But in time she married the love of her heart.

MOUNT VERNON.

The ride by water, from Washington to Mount Vernon, is one of the most delightful, as the wide, full river, not only with its wooded banks, has a pleasant scenery, but it carries along historical associations so rare to us Americans. No one can look at the Potomac without seeing, in his mind's eye, the stately form of the Virginia Colonel, and frame him in with the undying deeds of the Revolution. The late war has thrown these earlier memories and associations yet further into the dim past, and made them dearer and more beautiful, because so shadowy and spiritual and indistinct. In the soft light of the purple moon our little boat rounded to, and after an absence of twenty years, I saw again the old house—a wooden, boxy house, with a row of slender wooden pillars, supporting nothing to speak of, where the great Virginian lived and died.

I wanted to pump up some sentiment—I had the best intentions in the world of that sort, but I was unfortunate. I stumbled on a gentleman in a plaid suit of tight pantaloons, and a bob-tailed coat, who looked sharply at society from under a silk stove-pipe hat, and was addicted to a diamond pin, no end of chain, a heavy ring and a gold-headed cane. He looked as if he had knocked a peddler down and robbed him of his jewelry instead of taking his brains. Not but what my friend was shrewd enough—indeed, he was in countenance a little too sharp for comfort. He, unfortunately, heard Stackpole say that I was connected with the *Commercial*, and immediately fished up a card and with a professional bow, introduced himself as "Mr. J. Vandyke Smith, professional agent for theatrical artists," and claimed me as a brother, "our pursuits," he said, "being so akin to each other."

"Took a run down here," he continued, "not of my own notion, I assure you. The divine Arabella, my charge just now, was seized with a patriotic fit last night, and she couldn't resist the country residence of the late General Washington, insisted upon my making the trip, so I could tell her all about it. This wonderful emanation of artistic excellence, Arabella aforesaid, never gets out of bed until noon, and if there is anything to do previous to that time she puts it on her agent—cuss her."

"It's a very pleasant trip."

"Oh, yes; so-so-ish, but played."

"I don't understand you."

"No?—well, I mean that G. Washington is played. Grant knocks him now—never was much, in my estimation. Got a good run through judicious advertising. Old Ed. Everett, sir, that brought him out, and made him fashionable.—But this bloody war came on, and now where is G. W.? Gone up. No amount of colored posters can revive him. No, sir—no use trying. Its played."

"You seem to think there is a good deal in advertising."

"Certainly I do. I've tried it; nothing like it, sir. What was the divine Arabella before I posted her? What made Kane? Judicious advertising. And what makes Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, and those military nobs? Judicious advertising. I know any quantity of superb military talent, but it's not advertised. Look at the pills! Look at the pills. There's illustration. Money in pills? No, sir, not a cent; the money is in the advertising. A man reads an advertisement and he is soon taken with a pain, or thinks he is, and rushes off and buys a box. That box gives him a devil of a pain, and he then buys no end of boxes. That's so. Nothing like judicious advertising. Look at Louis Napoleon, at Bismarck, at Disraeli, at any of those buffers, see how their agents puff 'em."

"You think this Mount Vernon Association a little unfortunate?"

"Of course; I wouldn't give three cents for the entire stock. A lot of miserable heifers got up a company just as Virginia was going to pot; and now they try to bull their stock on the sacred memory of G. W. It's no go. It's all lollipop."

I tried to get clear of G. Vandyke Smith, but as the divine Arabella would certainly make Cincinnati a point, G. Vandyke had his eye on the *Commercial*. I reached the tomb, and bringing my gigantic intellect to bear, I thought of the bones moldering away into dust, that had made up the form about which hangs the history of his day; and how they rested in quit here while another great war thundered over the soil he tried to make famous, when a sharp clear voice at my elbow exclaimed: "See there—nothing like it."

"I looked around. It was G. Vandyke. He pointed to the inscription on the foot of the sarcophagus, and added: "Strother made a good thing I bet. Nothing like advertising."

I read, after the words devoted to Washington the further fact that "This sarcophagus of solid marble was made by Strother, marble-cutter, Philadelphia."

There was no use attempting the sublime with G. Vandyke on hand, and Strother in view. I hurried away. The path from the river, made by the association, leads one to the tomb and then to the stables, and thence to the house. I saw Vandyke in pursuit, and I hurried on, dashing into the house to avoid the advertising theatrical agent of the divine Arabella. I paused in the dining room. An old spinnet stood in one corner, and I learned that it had been presented by the father of his country to a fair girl in the family. And I looked at the old worn keys, and thought of the fair fingers that had fluttered like birds over them, of the fair forms of the long ago that had gathered around and lingered for a little while at this instrument and then passed on to old age, and then to death. I touched the keys, and a faint metallic twang came back, like the voice of a ghost. I started—not at the sound, but at the voice of G. Vandyke, who said:

"See there, now."

He was pointing at a richly carved mantle-piece, and I read that it was also donated, and the name of the maker was the most conspicuous thing about it. I was desperate. I took G. Vandyke by the arm and said:

"G. Vandyke Smith, professional theatrical and artistic advertising agent, my friend, Mr. Swansdown, is about to open a lunch. Won't you join him?"

He immediately consented, and while his infernal advertising mouth was full of cold turkey I went on with my investigations, but the sublime emotions had disappeared forever.

The fact is, this gabulous advertising agent had said a true thing. George Washington, in our excessive zeal, has been puffed out of all comprehension, and, of course, out of all sympathy. James Parton, one of our most fascenating prose writers, came to the capital to look up material for the life of Washington.

He found abundance, but also discovered that, to tell the truth, he would run so wide of the popular belief, that the book would be a failure or do mischief. Washington, as I have said before, has ceased to be human; and what pious lies have been piled over him, until what he really was we know no more than if he never existed.

Passing through the old hall of the house, on one's way to the new, one is struck by a passage to the right that purports to be of George Washington; and so it is a *fac simile* of the original. It was done by the French artist, Houdon, who covered the father's august head with plaster, leaving two straws in his patriotic nose to breathe through. It is, therefore, as perfect in figure and feature as a work of art can be; and it is amusing to note the effect on the crowd this statute produces. It dwindles the Father. He appears as an ordinary man, and not a very striking one at that. The head is small, and the expression of the mouth is damaged by false teeth, that, in that day, were gotten up in a very clumsy style, even for the first President; while the legs in the tight breeches startle one, they are so slender. I heard an old lady ask, one day: "Is them legs Washington's? I'd like to know."—*Don Piatt.*

How to be Miserable.—Think about yourself—about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay to you, what people think of you, and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make misery for yourself out of everything; you will be wretched as you choose on earth or in heaven either. In heaven either I say; for that proud, greedy, selfish, self-seeking spirit would turn heaven into hell. It did turn heaven into hell for the great devil himself. It was by pride, by seeking his own glory, that he fell from heaven to hell. He was not content to give up his own will and do God's will like the other angels. He would be a master himself, and set up for himself, and rejoice in his own glory; and so when he wanted to make a private heaven of his own, he found he had made a hell. And why? Because his heart was not pure, clean, honest, simple, unselfish.

Mrs. Brigham Young and party are still in Chicago. They have received invitations to the various places of amusement and have accepted several. Mrs. Young is about twenty-five, accomplished and of pleasant manners. Miss Nettie Young, daughter of Brigham, is a young lady of about seventeen. The party are on their way to Washington to have an interview with the President in regard to the Ogden and Salt Lake Railroad, of which Joseph Young, son of Brigham and one of the party is superintendent.

Speaking of the recent mass meeting of workingmen in that city, the New York *Times* says it was the first startling incident of a revolution which has for so long been pending, and which is to be attended with some remarkable developments.—These organizations, it says, combined industrially and politically form a power which it is not wise to ignore, whose strength should not be underestimated, and is evidently destined to be successful.

Mr. John Hershay, of Lancaster county, was driving his carriage last week and stopped at a Pennsylvania railroad crossing for a train to pass, after which he drove on to the track just in time to have his carriage splintered and himself instantly killed by another train which he had not seen and which was coming the other way.

A French officer, quarrelling with a Swiss, reproached him with his Country's vice of fighting on either side for money: "while we Frenchmen," said he, "fight for honor."—"Yes, sir," replied the Swiss, "every one fights for what he most wants."

Railroads.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILAWY.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, Trains will leave Station daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 4.50, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.30 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.
Pittsburgh	645AM	955AM	230PM	230AM
Rochester	830	1105	340	400
Salem	1006	1257PM	539	530
Alliance	1130	145	625	645
Canton	1220PM	238	710	725
Massillon	1248	248	730	749
Orrville	133	319	800	813
Wooster	208	346	824	840
Mansfield	407	513	1010	1017
Crestline A	445	545	1040	1050
Crestline D	600AM	600	1100	1105
Bucyrus	629	640	1135	1130
Upper Sandusky	718	721	1150	1201PM
Forest	749	757	1230AM	1230
Lima	908	918	138	133
Van Wert	1015	1035	235	230
Fort Wayne	1205PM	1230AM	350	405
Columbia	100	318	433	430
Warsaw	157	215	523	540
Plymouth	303	320	640	635
Valparaiso	453	510	830	808
Chicago	710	720	1015	955

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP
Chicago	820AM	920PM	450PM	450AM
Valparaiso	956	1110	637	637
Plymouth	1123	1245AM	830	906
Warsaw	1221PM	148	928	1014
Columbia	100	225	1005	1110
Fort Wayne	200	330	1055	1220PM
Van Wert	301	432	1200AM	148
Lima	406	536	100	310
Forest	510	650	205	440
Upper Sandusky	533	718	230	510
Bucyrus	609	801	315	539
Crestline A	635	830	345	630
Crestline D	655	900	400	545AM
Mansfield	723	939	431	630
Wooster	851	1107	608	840
Orrville	915	1133	634	915
Massillon	946	1204PM	707	958
Canton	1008	1220	725	1021
Alliance	1045	105	825	1130
Salem	1115	137	858	1207
Rochester	100AM	320	1040	225
Pittsburgh	200	425	1145	340

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:30 p. m; New Castle, 4:00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 8:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10:45. N. Castle, 9:40 a. m;

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:00 a. m; New Castle, 7:10 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:20 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4:40 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7:06 p.m; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Cleveland	830AM	1210PM	......	315PM
Euclid Street	841	1221	......	346
Hudson	945	114	......	453
Ravenna	1019	148	......	526
Alliance	1115	237	......	621
Bayard	1153	251	......	....
Wellsville	125PM	415	......	....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	......	ACCOM
Wellsville	930AM	415PM	......	....
Bayard	1022	529	......	....
Alliance	1115	556	......	810
Ravenna	1204PM	634	......	900
Hudson	1239	703	......	945
Euclid Street	146	749	......	1034
Cleveland	200	800	......	1100

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	600AM	150PM	1115AM	....
Bridgeport	610	200PM	1125	....
Steubenville	725	306	1220PM	....
Wellsville	835	410	150	700AM
Smith's Ferry	902	502	212	730
Beaver				
Rochester	950	540	250	830
Pittsburgh	1100	645	400	940

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	615AM	210PM	440PM	335PM
Rochester	725	310	555	435
Beaver		000	000	000
Smith's Ferry	812	349	650	535
Wellsville	845	430	720	605
Steubenville	945	530	813	....
Bridgeport	1035	640	9:7	....
Bellair	1105	650	930	....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves — Arrives

Na Philadelphia, 630 a. m. | Bayard, 955, a.m.

B.yard, 12:10, m. | N. Philadepiha, 300am

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

ROCHESTER MARBLE-WORKS.

W. H. MARSHALL,

Manufacturer of

MONUMENTS;

HEAD & FOOT STONES;

Marble and Stone Posts For Cemetery Lots.

We have now on hands a Large and Superior Stock of Plain and Ornamental Monuments and Headstones.

We are now ready, to supply on short notice, all orders from the country at low rates. Also,

Grindstones

And Fixtures of a Superior Quality

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ Our Neighbors represent that they sell Cheap, but we practice

Selling Cheaper;

And Doing as we Represent.

We Employ no Agents, as we can sell

10 Per Cent. Cheaper at the Shop,

Than by Agents.

All persons desiring any thing in our line

Are Invited to Call and Examine

OUR WORK AND PRICES

Before purchasing elsewhere. [mar17:6m

DRY GOODS,

SPRING 1869.

Full and complete assortment of seasonable goods at fair prices. Full lines of

New Dress Goods, Brown Sheetings,
New Prints, Bleached Muslins,
New Ginghams, Tickings and Stripes,
New Cassimeres, Checks & Dinims,
New Cloths, Flannels, New Cottonades,
Ermine Cloths, New Kentucky Jeans,
Table, Diaper, Napkins, New Ladies Cloths, Repellants,
New Boys Cassimeres,
New White Goods,
New Lawnsi,
Tweeds,
Black Silks, Fancy Silks, New Jackonets,

New Chintzes, Italian Cloth,
New Brilliants, Corsets,
New Hoisery, Gloves,
New Hoop Skirts, Shirt Fronts,
New Suspenders, Spool Cotton,

A full and complete stock of Notions, &c. All of which have been bought at lowest possible figures, and will be sold at prices, that will give satisfaction to the trade.

Carr, M'Candless & Co.,

94 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar17:1m.

ELECTION.—The stockholders of "the Company for Erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at, or near, Wolflane, in the County of Beaver," are hereby notified that an Election for one President, six Managers, and a Treasurer will be held in the Toll House of said Company, on the last Monday, the 26th day, of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

mar.17.3t. JAMES ALLISON, Treas.

New Advertisements.

Wall Paper For Spring of 1869.

At No. 107 Market St., near 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A large stock of new and elaborate designs of Paper Hangings, suited for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Halls and Chambers, together with goods of the Lowest Cost, now opening, and to which constant additions will be made. All to be disposed of at prices to suit the times.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

mar17:3m.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

One Ton White Lead,

10 Bbls. Linseed Oil,

10 " N. O. Molasses,

100 " Choice Flour,

100 Kegs Nails,

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar.

Large stock of

HARDWARE.

Fresh Stock of

Boots and Shoes!

New Spring Style

DRY GOODS.

All Bought Low, and for Sale Low.

March 1st, 1869.

John R. & A. Murdock,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our different Catalogues will be mailed on application.

No. 1. Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.
No. 2. Roses, Greenhouse plants, &c.
No. 3. Seeds and Potatoes, [feb.24:3m.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of J. K. Mitchell, dec'd late of the borough of New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa., all persons, therefore, having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and all those indebted, to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r.

feb27:6w Beaver, Pa.

Hardware, &c.

New Firm, New Goods.

Speyerer & Sons,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. C. SPEYERER.

Having returned from the East with a large stock of Goods, bought at LOWEST CASH PRICES, offer to the public, at their OLD STAND

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES*

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in Oil, & Putty

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CANTON CITY FLOUR, for Rochester and vicinity. we can sell dealers at Pittsburgh rates, saving freight.

FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ALSO AGENCY FOR

Buffalo Scale Company,

We offer Scales at MANUFACTURERS PRICE

ALSO AGENTS FOR

Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and

PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS,

White and Water Lime at Wholesale Rates.

BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT.

Always on hand. We always buy for Cash and sell CHEAP. Call and examine our Goods and be convinced.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

dec16

Miscellaneous.

STOVES & TINWARE.

O. R. ANSHUTZ,

DEALER IN

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

ALSO

Keeps a Complete Assortment of

Fire-Fronts,

Grates, Cooking-Stoves

&c. &c.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting

Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.

Particular Attention Paid to Job Work.

Jappaned and

PRESSED WARE

Kept Constantly on Hand.

Shop on the lower end of Third Street,

Beaver, Pa.

Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar10:tf

Bailey Farrell & Co.

Lead Pipe Sheet & Bar Lead

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Guages, Whistles & Valves, Iron Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps.

and every description of goods for

Water, Gas and Steam,

NO. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Send for Price List.

apr23.

BEAVER ACADEMY.—The Beaver Academy has been re-opened by

REV. JOHN WYNNE MARTIN, D. D.

Ex-President of Lincoln University, known as a successful educator of the deaf and the blind. The next term will commence, D. V.,

MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1869,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Students of both sexes, may here learn, thoroughly, the Common School Course, under strict discipline. Should adequate classes apply, instruction will be given in most parts of the University course. Composition, elocution, rhetoric and astronomy, the Hebrew, Greek and Latin Languages; logic with philosophy, natural, mental and moral, will be diligently taught by the Principal.

We purpose to use Willson's Spellers and Readers; Mitchell's Geographies with Pelton's outline Maps, Greenleaf's Mathematical Series and Bullion's Grammars. For additional particulars please address J. W. MARTIN,

Box 114, Beaver, Beaver County, Pa.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1y

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

To the Working Class.—I am now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening is easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business; and, that every person who sees this notice may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent by mail for 10 cts. Address E. C. Allen, Augusta, Me.

mar17:3m

AGENTS WANTED.

A Book of general Interest to all Classes

—IS—

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE;

BY HORACE GREELEY.

In one Elegant Octavo Volume of over 600 pages, well printed, on fine paper, Illustrated with an admirable Portrait on Steel, of Mr. Horace Greeley, *with Pictures of his various Homes, his Farms, &c. &c., together with a beautiful Portrait of* Margaret Fuller, *engraved by* Linton.

Mr. Greeley has said of it: "I shall never write anything else into which I shall put so much of myself, my experiences, notions, convictions, and modes of thought, as these Recollections. I give, with small reserve, my mental history." The book embraces views of early New England settlement, the author's own youthful life, education, apprenticeship, adventures, professional and political reminiscences, experience in Congress, newspaper life in New York, and much very useful talk about farms and farming. It is a peculiarly entertaining and valuable work—a look behind the scenes during an important period of the country's history. For terms, &c., address, with stamp, CHAS. S. GREENE & CO. 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. [mar10:4t

WALL PAPER.

The "Old Paper Store" in a New Place.

W. P. MARSHALL

Has removed from his old Stand, No 87 Wood St., to the Spacious and Elegant Store House,

No. 191 Liberty Street.

NOTE.—Beautiful Gilt, Splendid Velvet, Handsome Hall and Chamber Patterns—Thousands of Rolls from 10c upwards—on sale. Window Curtains, Fire Boards, Testers, &c.

STUCCO CENTER PIECES

Of the Newest Eastern Designs.

SAMPLES ON EXHIBITION

Can be boxed and sent to any part of the country.

W. P. MARSHALL,

mar3:6w Pittsburgh, Spring 1869.

AGENTS WANTED,

TEN DOLLARS A DAY!

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4.

LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS!

Of America and Europe, America and the United States of America.

Colored—In 4000 Counties.

These great Maps, now just completed, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, but by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large Discounts given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for Sample Maps, to J. T. LLOYD,

mar3:8w 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

Dry Goods.

WINTER OPENING,

J. H. BENCE'S,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Now Opening a fine Stock of

SHAWLS SHAWLS.

Blankets, Blankets, Flannels, Flannels

VERY CHEAP.

Ladies' Sack Cloth and Dress Cloths, Waterproofs Chinchilla Cloths for Sacks, Opera Flannels, Plain and Fancy Colors, Yarns, plain and fancy colors, German Wool, Zephyr knit Goods, Hoods, Infants' Cloaks, Sontags, &c., &c. &c.

Gloves and Handkerchiefs,

a very good variety.

HATS AND BONNETS ALTERED AND DONE OVER

Special attention paid to KID GLOVES,

Balmoral and Seamless Skirts.

including the very stylish

New Felt Skirts.

Veil Stuffs, Crape Veils, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS

Of every description,

Ladies' Underwear, Mens' Shirts, Drawers and Suspenders, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Frames, Silks, &c., &c.

☞ By far the largest stock of Millinery Goods ever brought to this county and cheaper than you can buy them at any other place.

Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons.

a large stock.

EMBROIDERY AND LACES

A good assortment always on hand.

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our new stock of

FANCY GOODS!

WE CANNOT BE UNDER-SOLD.

Now is the time to buy cheap. Don't forget the place.

J. H. BENCE,

nov11'68:tf. Beaver, Pa.

MOORES' DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY. Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

jyul1'67 J. MOORE.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Have now in Store their

FIRST NEW STOCK

Of Spring Goods,

Embracing all that is New and Novel in their line.

Embroideries, Lace Goods, White Goods, Furnishing Goods, Millinery Goods,

RIBBONS & FLOWERS

Hosiery and Gloves, Suspenders,

FANCY GOODS,

Soap and Perfumery, Small Wares, Umbrellas.

SPECIALTIES MADE

Of Notions,

Corsets,

Spool Cotton,

And Handkerchiefs.

Buyers will find our Stock Large and our prices as low as

NEW YORK JOBBERS,

Nos 77 & 79 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jan 27, 1868—mar3.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have just opened the largest and finest stock of

House-Furnishing and Fancy Goods,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

ever offered in this city, comprising a full line of Silver Ware, Cutlery, Japanned Ware, Wooden and Willow Wares, Handkerchief, Glove and Work Boxes, Richly Inlaid Writing Desks, Parian Vases and figures. All kinds of Wooden, Tin and Iron Toys, Hobby Horses, Sleds, Barrows, &c.

Call and examine our stock of Housekeepers' Novelties.

SANDS & REINEMAN,

Dec9 16 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Chas. B. Hurst,

Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent.

Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c.

Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms.

Also, Agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France.

Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

pr29'68.

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS

UNDER the provision of the act of Congress approved July 27th, 1868, Pensioners are entitled to pensions from date of discharge (or death, in case of heirs), providing application has been or shall hereafter be made within five years, and

THE ARREARS CAN NOW BE OBTAINED

by those who have only drawn from date of application. Soldiers discharged for Hernia (rupture) can now obtain BOTH BOUNTIES, the same as if discharged for wounds, it matters not how long they may have served providing the injury was received in the service. For particulars respecting and description of army or naval claims, call on or address (with stamp) B. F. BROWN,

108 Smithfield St., opposite P. O. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pensions drawn Semi-annually in any part of the United States, saving pensioners the trouble and expense of going to agency.

ED. FOERSTER,

DEALER IN

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES

Floor & Table Oil Cloths, &c.

A very extensive assortment of all qualities of above goods will be kept constantly on hand and sold as low as the lowest.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL AT

No. 164 Smithfield St., near 6th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

TOYS & FANCY GOODS

Will be found in another department of the same house. mar17:3m

DRY GOODS.

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.

No 52 St. Clair Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAVE JUST OPENED

NEW GOODS.

Table Linens, Towels, Napkins,
Crash, Diaper, 4-10 Sheeting
Black Poplin Alpacas, Black Alpaca Luster
Black and Colored Silks, Real Scotch Ginghams,
New Prints, Plain, Pink, Buff, Blue Percales,
White P. K's.

Dec. 16—mar 3.

New Goods for the Holidays.

B. S. RANGER,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans, White Woolen Blankets, Army Blankets, Bradley's Barred Flannels, Merinos, Alpacas, Delaines, Plaids, Bleached, Brown and gold-mixed water Proofs, Chinchilla Cloths, Woolen Shawls, Brown and bleached Muslins, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Canton Flannels, Hoisery, Gloves, Buckskin mitts, &c.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Cinnamon Syrups, Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

FOR MEN LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68:1y.

J. L. B. DAWSON,

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,

LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER.

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Gallery Opposite side of street.

nov10'67:tf

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I.O.G.T. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, at Rochester, in Coffin's Hall. [feb10:tf